

JUNE 2, 1883

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 705.—VOL. XXVII.

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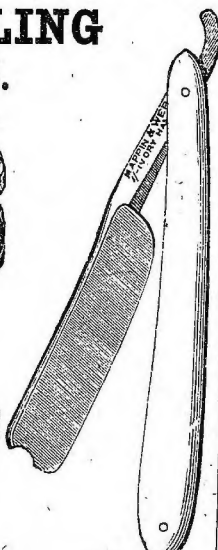
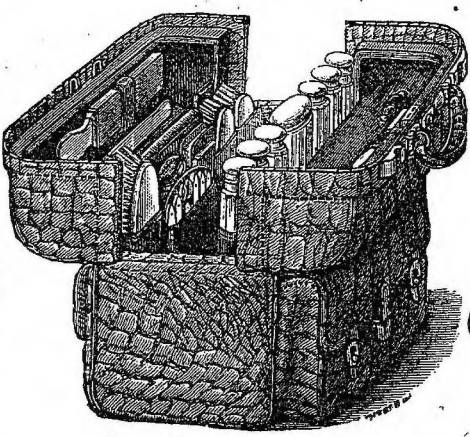
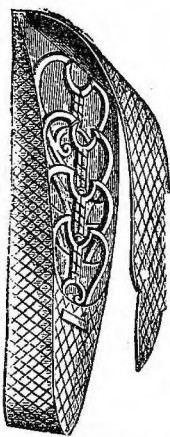
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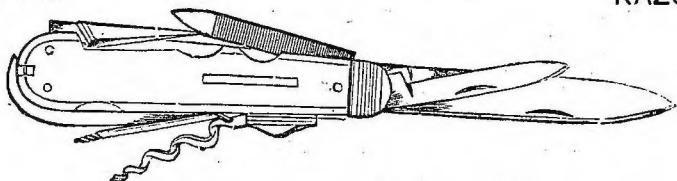
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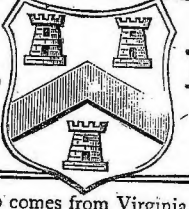


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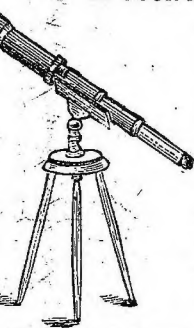
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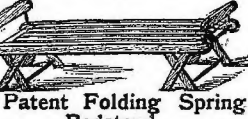
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In ordering please name advertisement.





"FACTS AND FANCIES," II.

DRAWN BY R. CALDECOTT



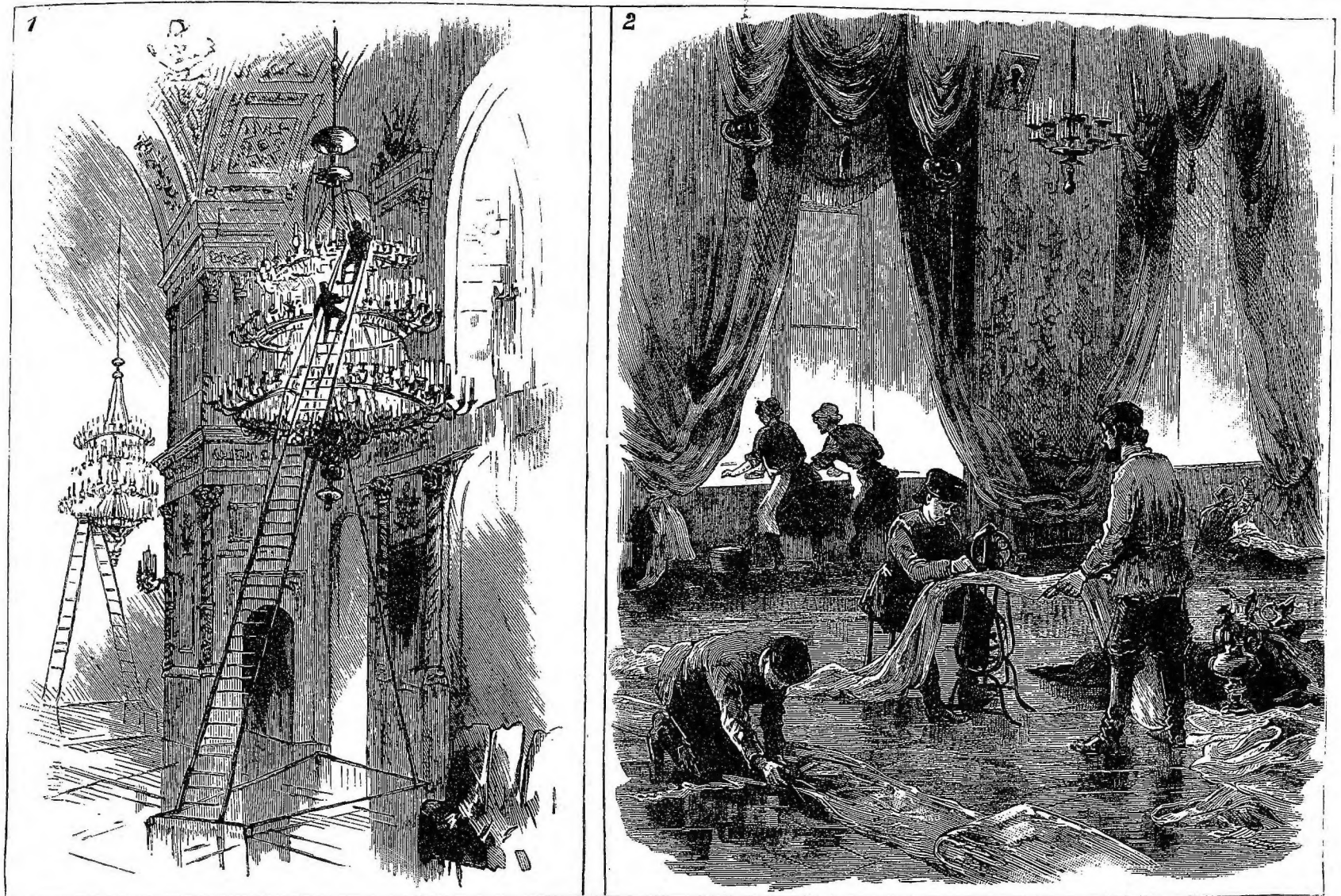
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

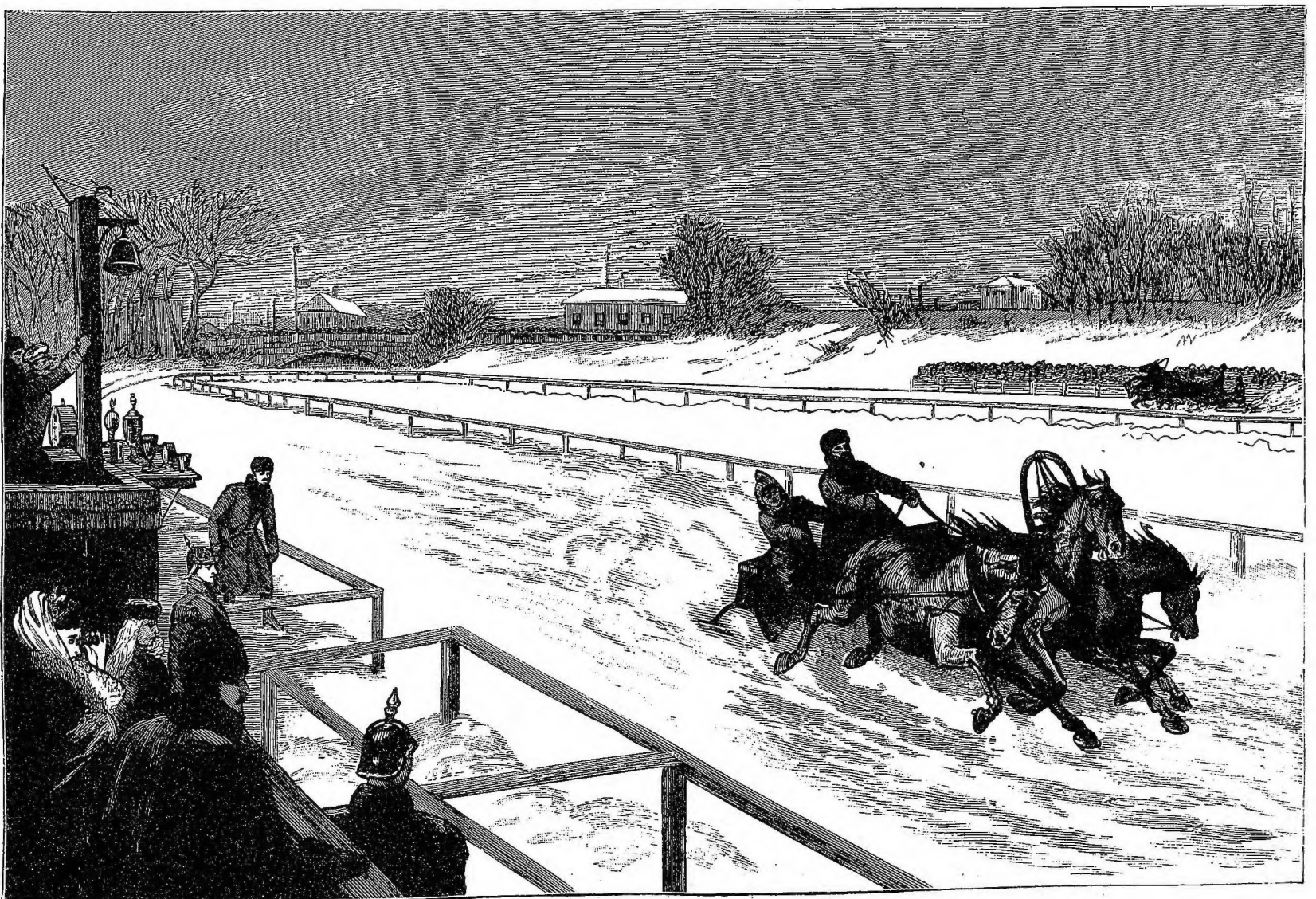
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## Topics of the Week

**MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.**—Some extreme Radicals were bitterly disappointed by the announcement made by Mr. Gladstone to his followers on Tuesday morning, and in the evening to the House of Commons. These enthusiasts insist that the Government should have withdrawn none of its measures, but should have kept Parliament at work until every one of them had been disposed of. Mr. Gladstone declined to adopt this heroic course, and most people are of opinion that in doing so he acted very sensibly. Important as the London Municipality Bill may be, it is still more important that the Government should not even seem to address the House of Commons in a tone of menace. After all, London has gone on for a long time with its present confused municipal system, and would not suffer any very grievous hardship even if reform were delayed until the assembling of the next Parliament. If the programme sketched by Mr. Gladstone be realised, a fair amount of solid work will have been done during the present Session; and there seems no reason to doubt that this may be accomplished. The country is beginning to be a little tired of the constant cry about Obstruction, for it is not at all obvious that the Conservative party has any wish to obstruct the work of the Government. Some Conservatives deliver too many long speeches, no doubt; but this may be said of Radicals as well as of Tories; and if "golden silence" came into favour on the Ministerial side of the House, perhaps its charms might begin to be appreciated on the opposite benches. We sometimes hear of a mysterious alliance between the Conservatives and Mr. Parnell's adherents for the defeat of Liberal legislation; but the only foundation for this charge is that the two parties have occasionally voted together on matters about which they happened to be agreed. No such alliance, in the proper sense of the word, exists; nor does any one really believe in it. By a little tact the Government might easily overcome most of the difficulties it has lately had to contend with; and the moderate tone displayed by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday indicates that this will probably not be wanting.

**FRANCE, TONQUIN, AND CHINA.**—The articles in our newspapers concerning the Tonquin business are so friendly towards France, so sensible in their suggestions, and so highly moral in tone, that those Frenchmen who read them evidently feel considerably irritated, and give utterance to their feelings after the following fashion:—"To say nothing of wholesale appropriations of the earth's surface in former times, this perfidious Albion has quite lately swallowed Cyprus, seems mightily inclined to swallow Egypt, and is preparing to gulp down New Guinea, as a nice little after-dinner delicacy. Yet the perfidious one lectures us on our doings in Tunis, in Madagascar, and in Tonquin, as if he himself had never played at the game of annexation. It is as if a man with a stolen goose in his pocket should virtuously admonish a small boy for taking two or three sour apples." What is the proper answer to make to these insinuations, which are not altogether devoid of truth? The answer, we think, should be somewhat to the following effect:—"We have annexed a good deal in our time, and shall probably, if we remain strong and vigorous, annex something more. But in almost all our annexations it is the trader who precedes the fighter. It is the trader who first gets a foothold, and the soldier does not come on the scene till later on, when he appears (some quarrel having taken place) to protect the European lives and property which the commercial settlement has developed." Now France, in her efforts after annexation, begins at the opposite end. She opens the drama with the sword, expecting that commerce and colonisation will follow. Her most notable venture in this line (Algeria) does not afford a very encouraging precedent for similar efforts elsewhere. This, then, is our justification for feeling uneasy about the Tonquin business. The colonisation methods of the two nations are radically different, and, in our belief, the French begin at the wrong end. Englishmen have no absurd jealousy about Colonial supremacy; they would rejoice to see France the possessor of a flourishing colony, which should serve as an outlet for the energies of her population. But they do not think it is possible to establish such a colony as this in Tonquin, and they naturally deprecate a policy which may bring the Chinese Empire into collision with France, and may thereby put an end to the better understanding which increased intercourse has been gradually introducing between the White and the Yellow races.

**"THE TALE OF TROY."**—Homer seems to be decidedly fashionable, though doubtless many of the people who went to see *The Tale of Troy* at Lady Freake's little theatre did not know whence the stories came which were illustrated by *tableaux* and acting. The artists, Mr. Poynter and Mr. Simonds, and the archaeologists who arranged the costumes of the players, did not try to reproduce the dress of Homer's time. From that time few if any works of Art remain; but the oldest relics on Greek soil, especially on the islands, show that the Greek women of a dateless past wore flounces, and something very like crinolines. As to the men, a helmet, a shield, a pair of greaves (like pads for cricket), a short jerkin,

and a kind of mail kilt, were all their raiment. But in the drama, or rather set of scenes, called *The Tale of Troy*, the dress of the Periclean period, the "best" period, was imitated with considerable success. Probably the Greek ladies used needles and thread little, and gold, or silver, or bronze pins a great deal. On the whole, their style of attire, though graceful, was not precisely suited to our climate, and is not likely to supersede modern attire, however irrational. This was one of the lessons to be learned from the performance of Priam's woes and the valour of Diomedes.

**LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.**—Politicians who have been amusing themselves by dilating on the beauties of Mr. George's scheme for the "nationalisation" of the land can hardly be expected to think well of the modest Agricultural Holdings Bill. The manner in which it has been discussed in the House of Commons, however, shows that it accords with the opinions of the majority of practical men. Everybody is so willing to admit that a tenant, on quitting his farm, should have compensation for unexhausted improvements, that it is difficult to understand why legislation in the matter should be necessary. In these days, when it is so hard to let even good land, it might have been thought that it would be easy for tenants to secure their rights by contract. However, since the intervention of Parliament was considered to be indispensable, there can be no doubt that the system which is about to be established will in the end benefit landlords as well as tenants, and the country not less than either of these classes. A determined effort will be made to extend the principle of the measure, so as to make it applicable to the sitting tenant; but this proposal will certainly be rejected. To say that the landlord shall be deprived of the right to raise the rent, as the phrase goes, on the improvements of the tenant, would be to introduce a wholly new doctrine into the English Land Laws, and its logical consequence would be the establishment of a system corresponding to that which has been created in Ireland. After all, if the present Bill becomes law, farmers will occupy a very much better position than those who take houses on lease. If a householder improves his dwelling, his rent is certain to be raised at the earliest possible moment, and he must either pay the increased amount, or seek another residence without the slightest compensation for his outlay. The outgoing farmer, on the contrary, will be guaranteed against loss, and in most cases the prospect of having to satisfy him will induce the landlord to leave him undisturbed.

**THE LONDON MUNICIPALITY BILL.**—Mr. Firth is naturally indignant at the suppression of his bantling, and we may legitimately sympathise with Sir William Harcourt, who would be pleased to link his name with a measure of such magnitude. But we think it must be generally admitted that among the five millions of Londoners there is no eager demand for the Bill. There are no choruses going about shouting "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill!" What is the cause of this lamentable apathy? Well, we may venture to whisper into the ear of Mr. Firth that in spite of the Vestries, and the Board of Works, and the Commissioners of Sewers, and the Corporation of London, and the Gas and Water Companies, and various other bodies, more or less independent if not conflicting, this wilderness of brick and mortar is not such a chaos of confusion as might be imagined. In the essential matters of sanitation and security of life and property, London is very far from being perfect, but it is at least abreast of most other great cities, and its revenues are fairly and efficiently administered. It is just because London is so exceptionally vast, and because on account of that vastness Londoners are so deficient in the municipal spirit, that the scheme for placing the whole area under a single government becomes a hazardous experiment. One thing is certain. We shall lose for ever that picturesque and useful relic of antiquity, the City Corporation. Like Goldsmith's "bold peasantry," it "when once destroyed, can never be supplied." Then is there not a danger that a Corporation elected by an enormous number of isolated and rather uninterested units may take to political intrigue and jobbery, rather than *sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*? Are we so much better than the Americans that we can venture to disregard the warnings given by some of their institutions? New York City has been for years proverbial for its municipal shortcomings, and New York State, which includes a large rural population, does not seem much better off. This is how the *New York Herald* of May 9th speaks of the Legislature of the Empire State, then just adjourned. "It was not so infamously bad as might have been expected, and in fact was not much worse than Legislatures generally are. Anyhow, it is the people who send these men to Albany year after year, therefore they must be satisfied with them, and are alone responsible for the carnival of thievery and political degradation which has just come to an end." "Carnival of thievery!" Heaven forefend that such language should ever be applicable to the New London Corporation!

**THE HUMBOLDTS.**—This week Germany has been reminded vividly of two of her greatest men by the unveiling of their statues. Of all men of science of the present century, if we except Darwin, Alexander von Humboldt had perhaps the widest sympathies and the most penetrating genius. Since his time the principles of evolution and of the conservation of energy have presented in new aspects most branches

of natural science; but it is surprising how many of his results retain their freshness, notwithstanding these later developments of doctrine. If we do not confine the word "poetry" to what is expressed in rhythm, Alexander von Humboldt was endowed largely with poetic as well as with scientific imagination; and his "Cosmos" will always hold its place as the most beautiful exposition of scientific truth which has hitherto been produced in the history of German literature. Wilhelm von Humboldt is not so well known as his brother; but he possessed hardly less striking power of a different kind. Comparative philology was a young science when he began to interest himself in it, and it owed much to his capacity for patient research and brilliant generalisation. He was also a profound literary critic; and, as a statesman, he played a great part in the process by which Prussia was restored to vigour and self-respect after her humiliation at the battle of Jena. Wilhelm von Humboldt was one of the first political thinkers in Germany to suggest that the true function of the State is to provide scope for the exercise of individual freedom; and, although this principle is not much in favour in Germany at present, it still defines the aims and the methods of the Liberal party as against both Feudalists and Socialists. Germany has good reason to be proud of two such brothers; and their statues could not have found a more appropriate place than at the entrance to the buildings of the great University of Berlin.

**BELT v. LAWES.**—Society is probably not so interesting and certainly not so heroic as it once was, but it is more complex, and consequently everything is on a bigger scale than formerly. The Belt case is a portentous example of this tendency to largeness. It resembles the sea serpent. The mariner sees half a dozen coils rise above the waves, and fancies he has gazed on the monster's full proportions, when lo! more and more coils appear, until the mighty snake seems to be interminable. So some of us fondly hoped that Belt v. Lawes had sunk beneath the waters of Lethe, never to reappear. But now it has popped up again as lively as ever, and the spectacle of the unfortunate Judges trying to wade through fifteen hundred pages of evidence is rather suggestive of the Courts of Justice with which Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have familiarised us than of the Courts of real life. The prospect is indeed appalling. Should the rule for a new trial be made absolute, Mr. Lawes will go in for a fresh innings after the Long Vacation, in hopes of upsetting the former decision in favour of his adversary, and the array of witnesses will have to be examined over again. Lawyers are, of course, always ready to talk if they are well paid for talking, but we venture to think that these rehearings cause a great waste of time. A decision ought (except under some rare circumstances) to be irrevocable. The knowledge that their judgment was final and irreversible would put both Judges and juries more on their mettle than they now are. If a Judge should misdirect a jury, it is he, and not the long-suffering public, who deserves punishment. It arouses our wrath to think that so much time and intellectual acuteness should be wasted over a case of an essentially trumpery character, and which, if it had not attracted the attention of a set of fashionable idlers and gossips, could have been settled in a couple of hours.

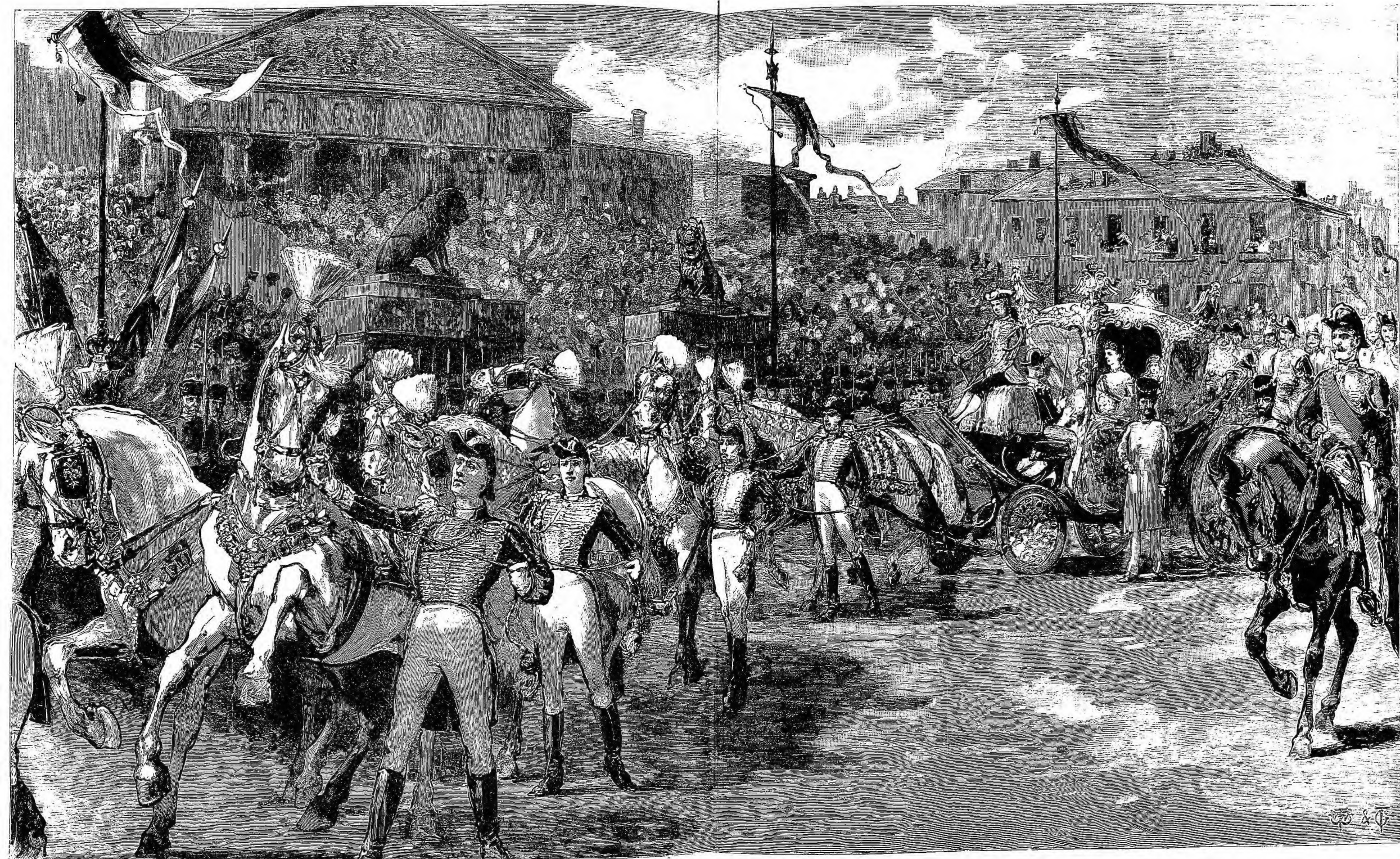
**"SOCIAL DISCIPLINE."**—A fresh device for the strengthening of the Liberal Party has been suggested by a writer in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*. According to this wise man, the defect of Liberalism is that its adherents have not sufficient respect for "social discipline." Whig peers, it seems, hold themselves too much aloof from the vulgar multitude; and ardent reformers sigh in vain for the delights of "festivals." The great must learn a more accommodating temper, says their new Mentor; and he counsels that there should be a Liberal Club combining "the social cachet of exclusiveness with the fact of Catholicity." Were these brilliant ideas adopted, there would be a new era, we are led to expect, for enlightened conceptions of human progress; and the Tories would find themselves conquered on their own ground. The profound thinker who has made so original a contribution to the science of political methods prides himself, no doubt, on his insight into human nature; and it would certainly be rash to assert that there is not an Englishman whose political sympathies "social discipline" would be incapable of modifying. We may surely doubt, however, whether there are many sane persons in England or anywhere else who would make the exercise of political duties depend on the chance of their admission to particular clubs or drawing-rooms. Snobbishness may still be a potent force; but it can scarcely be so influential as this. But even if the writer in the *Fortnightly Review* were not wholly mistaken in his estimate of mankind, it would still be odd that one who signs himself "A Liberal" should attribute importance to votes gained by an appeal to mean ambitions. He evidently believes that the supreme end of politics is to keep one set of men in office and another set out of it; and he must be of opinion that there are classes who will agree with him in thinking that that is the last word of political philosophy.

**GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION.**—Professor Huxley said with some truth last Monday that the *raison d'être* of the Geographical and other similar Associations was becoming less obvious than formerly, because the field of knowledge had been so thoroughly explored that there was no longer









THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA—THE CZARINA PASSING THE ENGLISH CLUB, MOSCOW

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



however, was the *Times* correspondent, who gives a glowing description of the magnificent aspect of the interior: "Pillars, walls, roof, and lofty dome are inlaid with plates of gold. There is not a single inch of space above and around which is not coated with precious metals and stones, or plastered with frescoes and portraits of the Martyrs, the Saints, the Patriarchs, the Prophets, the Angels, the Apostles, the Evangelists, the Virgin, the Holy Trinity, and the Eternal Father. Even Hell—the Hell of Burns rather than of Milton—is graphically represented on the walls." The small area of the church is rendered yet smaller by four huge pillars supporting the roof, and there, in the space between the pillars, was a scarlet cloth-covered platform, surrounded with a gilded balustrade, and within this railing a dais supporting two gorgeous thrones, which faced towards the altar, and stood under a magnificently-draped canopy suspended from the roof. In the narrow space between the pillars and the walls a sloped standing tribune had been erected for some 500 persons, which early became filled with the great dignitaries of the Empire, the Diplomatic Body, and the few guests permitted to be present. At nine o'clock the Czarévitch and his suite arrived, being received at the door by the attendant priests, and he was quickly followed by the other members of the Imperial Family and the Peers of State, with the Imperial insignia, which they deposited on a table on the platform. Then the roll of drums outside and the clanging of bells announced the arrival of the Czar and Czarina, who were received at the door by the Metropolitans of Moscow, Kieff, and Novgorod, who duly present the cross and holy water. After bowing thrice before the altar and kissing the sacred images, their Majesties ascend the dais, and the Metropolitan of Novgorod requests the Emperor to read aloud the Orthodox Creed. Next the Czar dons the Imperial Mantle, which is presented to him on two cushions, and then bows his head, while one of the prelates utters a benediction. After this the Metropolitan of Novgorod presents the Czar with the crown, which he himself places on his head, and subsequently taking his sceptre in his right hand and his orb in his left, he seats himself on his throne—the act being announced to the outside world by the thunder of cannon. After a few moments, laying aside the sceptre and orb, the Czar takes off his crown and touches with it the forehead of the Empress, who kneels before him, after which he places her own crown upon her head. Then the Empress is invested with her coronation robe and the Collar of St. Andrew, and the clergy and choir invoke "Long Life and Happiness to the Imperial Couple." While more bells and salutes announce the completion of the actual coronation the members of the Emperor's family advance to congratulate the Imperial couple. This accomplished, the Emperor kneels and reads a prayer, after which the Metropolitan and the whole congregation kneel in prayer, while the Czar stands erect. Next the Metropolitan of Novgorod addresses the Czar on the importance of the duties of his office, and then a *Te Deum* is sung by the choir, and mass is intoned, the Czar and Czarina descending to the altar. The anointing of the Czar follows, the Metropolitan of Novgorod touching his forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and hands with a golden twig dipped in the consecrated oil, another prelate wiping the above-mentioned parts. The forehead only of the Empress is then touched, and the Czar goes into the Priests' Sanctuary, where he takes the Communion as a Priest in order to signify his clerical as well as his monarchical character—the Empress only receiving the Communion after the usual lay custom at the door of the Sanctuary. After the subsequent devotions the Czar and Czarina return to their thrones, and the ceremony is brought to a close by the Cross being again kissed. The Czar and Czarina, arrayed in all their coronation attire, then leave the Cathedral, showing themselves crowned sovereigns to the enormous concourse of people outside, and after visiting the churches of St. Michael and of the Annunciation in turn, finally re-enter the Palace of the Kremlin—turning graciously to the crowd, and acknowledging their plaudits a last time before retiring to their apartments.

#### SUBSEQUENT FESTIVITIES

In the evening the Czar and Czarina dined in state, according to custom, in the Granovitaya Banqueting Room, seated on two gorgeous thrones, and surrounded by a wealth of plate probably unequalled for richness and historical associations in the world. Outside Moscow was one blaze of light, the whole city being brilliant with every species of illumination. Next day the Czar and his consort received the congratulations of innumerable deputations, public bodies, and officials, each bringing a present, if only a plate of the traditional bread and salt, which were duly touched by the Czar, and then deposited on a side table. The Cossack deputation was led in by the young Czarévitch himself as Hetman. Some of the Asiatics were anxious to prostrate themselves, while a curious figure was the yellow-robed Lama of the Kalmucks. The reception of the Diplomatic Body followed, then the Ministers and members of the Imperial Council, and next the High Clergy, led by the Metropolitan of Kieff, who made a speech to the Czar on the significance of the Coronation ceremony, concluding with "Beloved Monarch, God is with you, and Russia lies before you." In the evening there was a grand reception at the Kremlin, those invited numbering literally thousands. The Czar and Czarina made the round of their guests, and a stately polonaise was the other great feature of the evening. On Tuesday the presentation of congratulations continued—foremost amongst those received being the Papal Ambassador, Mgr. Vannutelli, who had timed his journey to arrive just too late for the Coronation ceremony, as a Papal Legate must not attend any religious service but that of his own Church. On Wednesday the receptions were continued, and in the evening there was a gala performance at the Opera, the programme consisting of an act from Glinka's *Life for the Czar*, and a new ballet, *Night and Day*, in which the various races ruled by the Czar were represented in their national costumes, and dancing their national dances.

#### THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE, NEW YORK

As the City of New York is situated on an island, it is necessarily separated by water from the two great suburban towns, Brooklyn, on Long Island, and Jersey City, New Jersey, which have grown up alongside of it. Hitherto, therefore, the inter-communication between these three cities has been by ferry-steamers, and, during severe weather, was liable to be interrupted by ice.

As long ago as 1865 Messrs. W. C. Kingsley and H. C. Murphy (who died last year) planned to build a great bridge between New York and Brooklyn; but the work was not actually begun till five years later, Mr. John A. Roebling (the constructor of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge), being selected as the engineer.

The construction of the bridge proceeded in spite of enormous difficulties and constant delays, aggravated by the frequent squabbles which broke out between the municipal authorities of the two cities; but the projectors kept steadily on, and ultimately surmounted every obstacle.

We select the following out of a rather fatiguing mass of statistics. Our American cousins revel in statistics. The bridge is a suspension bridge; it has been thirteen years in building, has cost 15,000,000 dollars, and is supported by two granite towers 274 feet high and 1,595½ feet apart. Its extreme length is 5,989 feet, or more than a mile. There are four cables. The bridge weighs 34,000 tons, is 85 feet wide, and 135 feet clear above the water in the centre of the span. It carries two lines of rails, two roadways, and a broad walk for foot passengers. This latter is placed in the centre, thus affording no opportunity to would-be suicides.

The height of the bridge is sufficient to allow large three-masted ships to pass under it without lowering their masts.

The floor of the bridge is composed of lattice-work girders, supported by four cables of parallel (not twisted) galvanised steel wire, coated with three layers of linseed oil, and each of them wrapped round to form a solid cylinder, 15¼ inches in diameter.

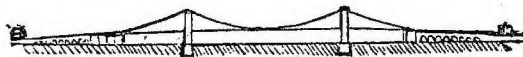
The foundations of the towers were laid by the aid of huge caissons, the New York tower being built up from the bed-rock, 80 feet below the surface of the water; and the Brooklyn tower from the clay 45½ feet below the surface. It is sad to learn that Engineer Roebling was the first victim of his great work, having crushed his foot, and died of lockjaw in 1869; and his son, who continued the work, has been affected with a strange disease ever since a fire took place in the Brooklyn caisson. In all twenty persons were killed during the building of the bridge, and upwards of one hundred cases of caisson disease occurred.

Some of the Irish Disloyalists, who honour the Union by making it their place of abode, vowed that they would blow up the bridge if it was opened on Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24. The authorities, however, very properly disregarded their braggadocio, and all went off well.

The ceremony was of a very imposing character, and was performed in the presence of President Arthur, the Federal and State officials, and the officers of the New York and Brooklyn Municipal Governments. Both cities were decorated with flags, as were the ships in the harbour, the church bells were rung, and there was a grand display of fireworks on the bridge at night.

Since then, however, a lamentable disaster has occurred. While an immense crowd was on the bridge on the afternoon of May 30th a cry was raised that the structure was giving way. A panic ensued, and the passengers rushed tumultuously to the ends of the bridge. In the stampede many were trampled under foot. Several persons were killed, and a large number injured.

As a parallel to this great American bridge, we give a small



engraving of the famous Suspension Bridge over the Avon at Clifton, close by St. Vincent's Rocks. Money had been subscribed and bequeathed for the purpose, but the funds became exhausted, and for a long time the huge pier towers stood as monuments of apparent failure. In 1860, however, the bridge was taken in hand again (partially as a memorial to Brunel) by a new company, and was completed in 1864, under the direction of Mr. (now Sir John) Hawkshaw. The materials used are chiefly those of the old Suspension Bridge at Hungerford Market, which was removed when the South-Eastern Railway carried their line to Charing Cross. The suspension length is 630 feet, and the height above high water 230 feet.—Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. G. G. Rockwood, 17, Union Square (West), New York; and by Mr. Herbert Green, of New York.

#### THE THREE NEW MUSICAL KNIGHTS

ON May 7th, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales opened the Royal College of Music, he announced that the Queen proposed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Professor Macfarren, Dr. Sullivan, and Mr. George Grove, and added that these honours were bestowed by the advice of the Prime Minister.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN was born in 1844. He was a choir boy in St. James's Chapel Royal, and afterwards studied music in Germany. He returned to England at the age of nineteen, and in a few years became famous for his musical compositions in various departments of the art. In 1876 the hon. degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge. He has written the oratorios *The Prodigal Son* and *The Light of the World*, and other musical compositions of a high order; while his contributions to comic opera—*H.M.S. Pinafore*, *Patience*, *Iolanthe*, *Trial by Jury*—have obtained for him a wide celebrity on both sides of the Atlantic.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L., was born at Clapham in 1820, was educated for a civil engineer, and was employed on the staff of Mr. Robert Stephenson in the construction of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he was appointed secretary to the Society of Arts, and from 1850 to 1873 he was secretary to the Crystal Palace Company. His analyses of classical orchestral music for the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace are well known. Mr. Grove edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for some years, is also editor of "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," and took an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1875 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER MACFARREN was born in London in 1812, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and has produced a number of operas, several oratorios, and a large number of musical compositions of all descriptions. His *Devil's Opera* was produced at Drury Lane as long ago as 1838, his *Robin Hood* at Her Majesty's in 1860, his cantata, *May Day*, in 1856, and his oratorio, *John the Baptist*, only a few years ago. In 1869 Mr. Macfarren was appointed a member of the Board of Professors at the Royal Academy of Music; and in 1875, on the death of Sir Sterndale Bennett, he was elected to the Professorship of Music at Cambridge University, and was created Doctor of Music the same month.

Our portraits are from photographs as follows:—Sir A. Sullivan, by Walery, Rue de Londres, Paris; Sir G. Grove, by Adèle, Aspergasse, Vienna; and Sir G. A. Macfarren, by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

#### THE RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS

See page 562.

#### "FACTS AND FANCIES," II.

MR. CALDECOTT here gives us the pictorial story of a domestic tragedy. There was a certain young man, of irreproachable moral character, who would have preferred to talk to the girls rather than play cards. But the elderly whist-fiends marked him for their own; they ruthlessly dragged him away from that sweet feminine companionship. Then we see him cutting for partners, and then seated opposite his coadjutor, apparently a most genial old gentleman. But in the next cartoon something has gone wrong. There is an imp on the floor, with a cardiac affection of his wings, and the said imp is evidently rejoicing over some piece of mischief. He has been invisibly perched on the shoulder of that hapless young man, and has caused him to commit various atrocities. The luckless youth has neglected to return the old gentleman's lead, he has trumped the old gentleman's best card, he has calmly and unthinkingly revoked! At the conclusion of the game, the old gentleman gives the young one a lecture, which, to judge from their respective attitudes, is pretty clearly a mixture of Hoyle and vinegar.

#### A VISIT TO WINCHELSEA AND RYE

See page 562.

#### WITH THE CAPE FIELD ARTILLERY

FORMERLY the white troops who fought in the interminable native wars with which South Africa was cursed were sent from and paid for by the mother country. By degrees it dawned upon John Bull's mind that he was playing a costly game. Where there are European settlers and natives more or less civilised, as in South Africa and New Zealand, constant disputes and quarrels are liable to happen, and when the settler knows that, if he has a row with a native, troops will be sent out from home to arrange the difficulty, he manages to have a row pretty often, because the influx of soldiers makes trade brisk. We have now adopted the wholesome policy, as far as the Cape Colony proper is concerned, of letting the settlers fight their own battles with the natives; and, except a few at Cape Town, there are no Imperial soldiers in the colony.

To provide for this change of policy, the colonists, as far back as thirty years ago, organised a force, called the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. These troops were excellently adapted for domestic defence, resembling as they did a flying column of light cavalry moving rapidly through the country, and quelling rebellion in embryo. It was this force which cut off the retreat of Langalibalele from Natal, which suppressed the Galeka and Gaika rebellions, and which has subsequently been engaged in the Basuto troubles.

In 1878 the name of the force was changed by Act of Parliament to that of Cape Mounted Riflemen, the service being at the same time thoroughly reorganised in conjunction with that of the Burgher and Volunteer forces. The other troops organised by the present Government for the defence of the colony are the Cape Mounted Yeomanry, consisting of three regiments of Volunteer Burghers, with headquarters respectively at King William's Town, Queenstown, and Uitenhage; and the Volunteer Corps, each division of the colony raising a battalion.—Our engravings, which are sufficiently explained by their titles, are from sketches by Mr. Arthur Nangle, Cape Field Artillery, Umtata, South Africa.



THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION of Her Majesty's sixty-fourth birthday was kept on Saturday with the customary display of flags and hunting, Royal salutes, and Ministerial State dinners, although the inclemency of the weather spoiled the effect of the illuminations, and caused the postponement until Tuesday of the most popular ceremony of all, "the Trooping of the Colours" on the Horse Guards Parade. The day was observed for the first time as a general holiday in all the Law Courts. The illuminations in the evening attracted fewer sight-seers than usual, except in Pall Mall and St. James's Square, where Norfolk House was exceptionally conspicuous for its tasteful arrangement of old-fashioned oil lamps against a painted background. Despite the rain, the Hon. Artillery Company held their usual parade, and the Post Office Volunteers mustered ten strong companies for their sixteenth annual inspection in Hyde Park, including, for the first time, the new Intelligence Corps, with their service waggons and field telegraph wires. Among the Orders of Knighthood yearly bestowed upon this day the most individually interesting is that of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George conferred on Colonel Warren for his services in bringing to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer and his companions.

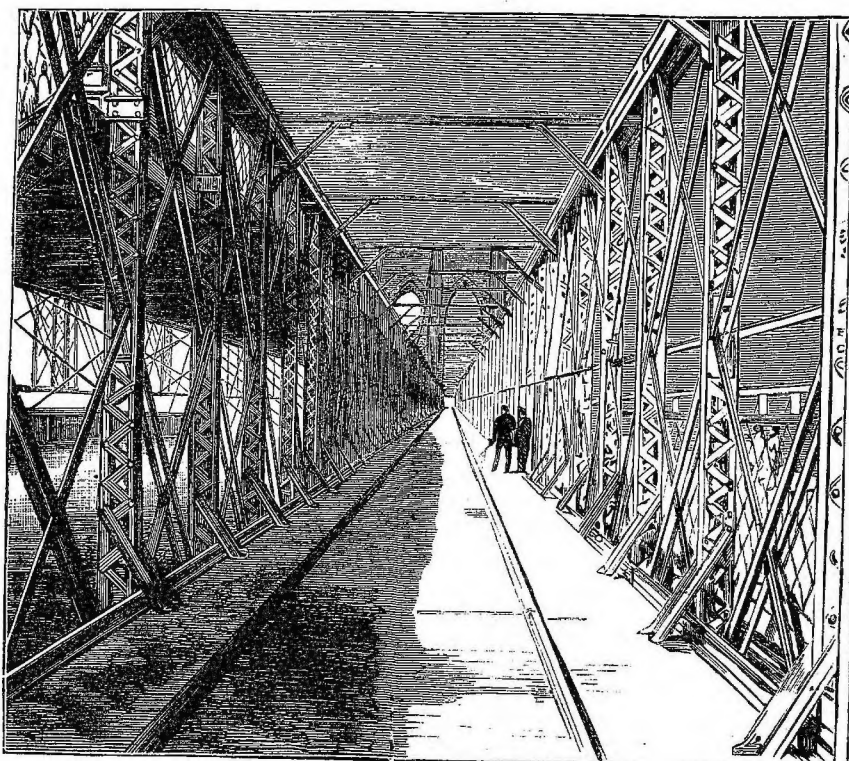
THE LIBERAL MAJORITY met in full force (280 strong) on Tuesday in the Conference Room of the Foreign Office, to hear the Ministerial statement of their plans for the conduct of business during the remainder of the Session. Mr. Gladstone, whose tone was eminently conciliatory—somewhat too much so, indeed, for reformers like Messrs. Firth and Jesse Collings—announced that only one measure of primary importance, the Municipality of London Reform Bill, would be dropped. All the rest, with the aid of the Grand Committees and the appropriation of Tuesday and Friday mornings for Government business would, he hoped, be carried through in time to terminate the Session creditably if not brilliantly. At a meeting of the Opposition on the same day at the Carlton, Sir S. Northcote in the chair, it was resolved to give a general support to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and to press Government to name a day for the discussion of South African affairs. The Parnellites, too, have held a meeting, under the presidency of Mr. J. McCarthy, for the nomination of the third of the three Sub-Committees decided upon a few weeks ago, that for questions specially concerning Ireland. The chosen five are Messrs. Sexton, Sullivan, Healy, T. P. O'Connor, and Sir J. McKenna. Lord Salisbury was, as usual, vehement and bitter at a great gathering of the Conservatives at Bermondsey on Wednesday, maintaining that the true cause of the obstruction of business was division within the Cabinet itself, and that Ministers were less desirous to pass good measures than measures which set one class against another; and Mr. W. H. Smith, more moderate, at Hackney, though professing that the only way to assist Ministers was to replace them. The Conservatives, however, would do their part to make the Session a fairly good one.

MICHAEL FAGAN, the third of the prisoners sentenced to death before the late Commission, was executed on Monday morning. The attendance of sympathisers outside was less numerous than on previous occasions, the culprit being a native of Westmeath, with no relatives and few acquaintances in Dublin. He left no statement in writing, and was reluctant to speak of the crime for which he was condemned, even in his last interview with his relatives. The execution of Caffrey, unless the sentence be commuted, was to take place on Friday. The two Delaneys and James Mullett have been removed from Kilmalnam to Mountjoy Convict Prison, and Rosemount Cottage is now closed, the witnesses who were not accomplices having been discharged. The seven approvers are still detained in Kilmalnam.—Isolated cases of outrage still occur in various districts in the West. A rent-warner on Lord Kenmare's estates has been shot at near Killarney; and in Donegal a process-server named Gallagher, who had just resumed business after two years' compulsory inactivity, was stopped by a crowd of men and women on his way to serve notices on the Gweedore tenants, and compelled to tear the obnoxious documents up and eat them.—Among the list of sums paid in compensation under the Crimes Act are 3,000l. to Mr. Fields, 300l. to Thomas Huddy, the son of Lord Ardilaun's late bailiff, and 200l. to Michael Huddy, the father of the lad who was murdered at the same time by being thrown into Lough Mask, and 1,500l. to Mr. Isidore Bourke, for the murder of his brother Walter.—In reply to an address from the people of Thurles, Archbishop Croke has given his own version of what occurred at Rome on his visit to the Propaganda and in his interview a week later with the Holy Father. The Pope, Dr. Croke assured his flock, is "a good friend of Ireland—as good an Irishman as I am myself." All he blames is "the commission of crime and vicious associations." Expressions of dissatisfaction with the circular of the Propaganda and Mr. Errington's "chicanery," as it is now termed, nevertheless pour in from Nationalist assemblies—from Cork, where 250l. were collected for the Parnell Fund at a meeting last week, presided over by the Mayor, from the Macroom Board of Guardians, the Limerick Branch of the National League, and other bodies, and the subscriptions to the Testimonial are now stated to exceed 11,500l. Mr. Alfred Webb meanwhile has resigned his place on the Committee of

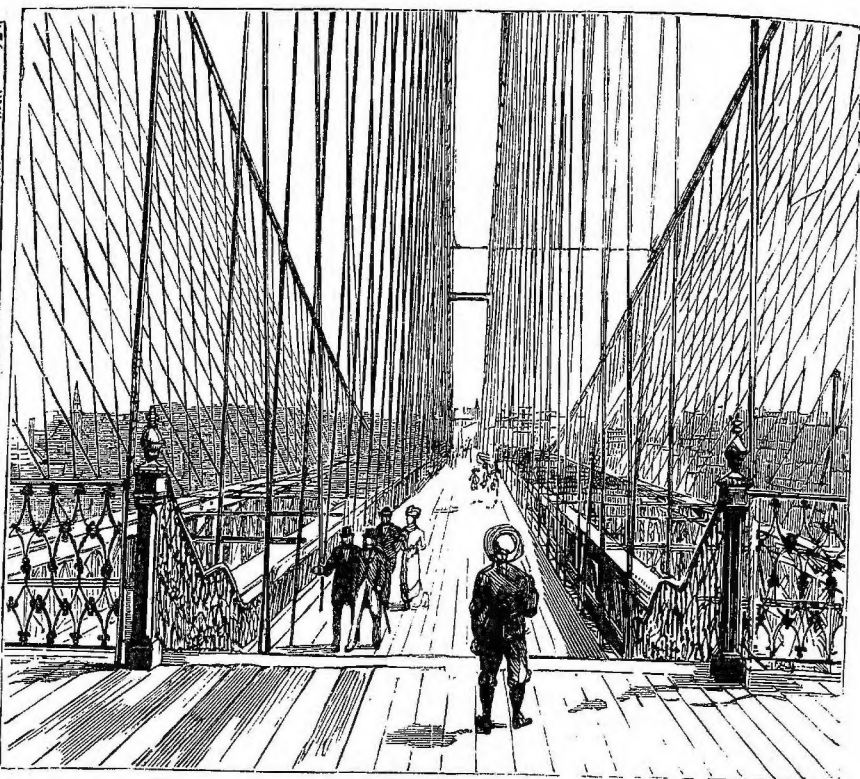


LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 1,518 deaths were registered, against 1,530 during the previous seven days, a decline of 12, being 10 above the average, and at the rate of 20·0 per 1,000. These deaths included 1 from small-pox, 77 from measles (an increase of 11), 36 from scarlet fever (a rise of 7), 14 from diphtheria (a decrease of 3), 27 from whooping-cough (a fall of 5), 12 from enteric fever (an increase of 3), 10 from dysentery and diarrhoea (a fall of 2), 1 from cholera, and 283 from diseases of the respiratory organs (a decline of 19, and 1 below the average), of which 157 were the result of bronchitis and 87 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths, 42 were caused by accident or negligence, among which were 20 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 10 of infants under one year from suffocation; 17 cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,662 births registered, against 2,407 during the previous week, exceeding the average by 169. The mean temperature of the air was 58·2 deg., and 2·8 deg. above the average.

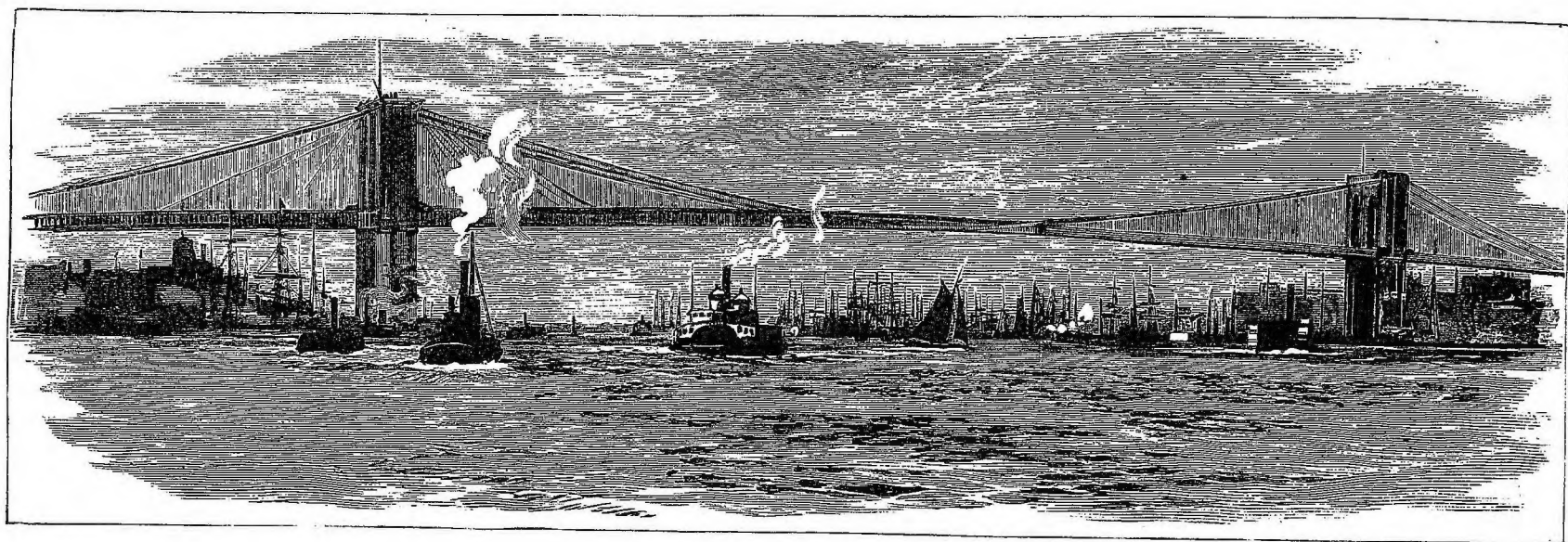




VIEW SHOWING ONE OF THE RAILWAY TRACKS



VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE SHORE



GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING THE CENTRAL SPAN



A VIEW FROM THE SHORE, SHOWING THE APPROACH AT ONE END



VIEW ALONG THE BRIDGE, SHOWING THE SUPPORTING MASONRY AND THE CARRIAGE ROAD

THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, U.S.A.





SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER MACFARREN, MUS. DOC.



SIR ARTHUR SEYMOUR SULLIVAN, MUS. DOC.

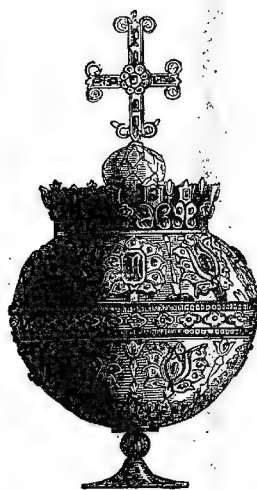


SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

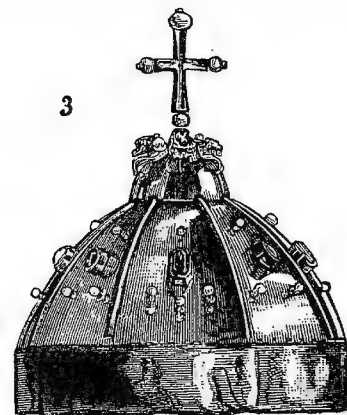
## THE NEW MUSICAL KNIGHTS



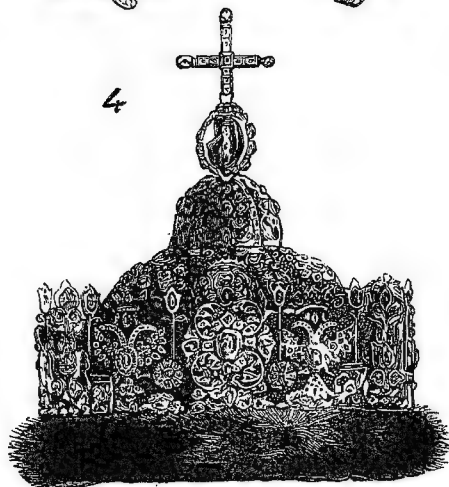
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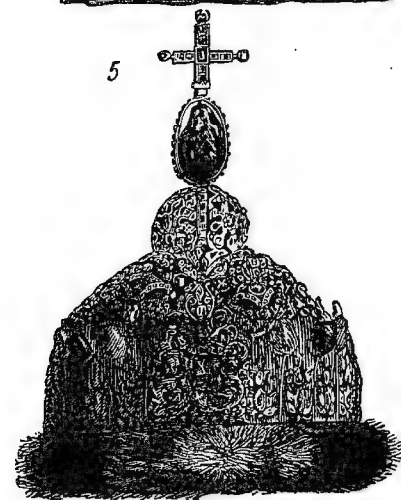
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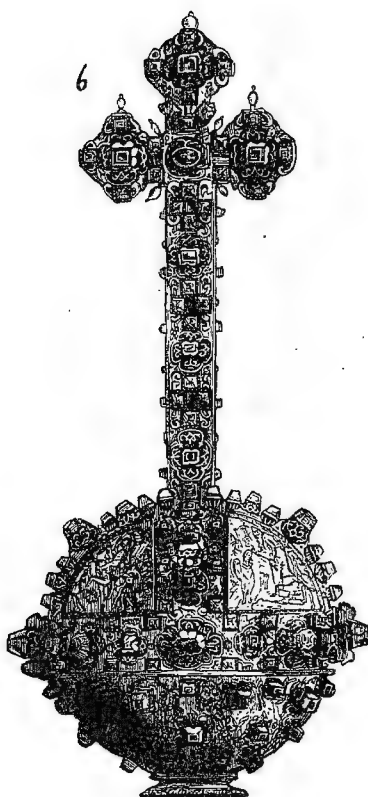
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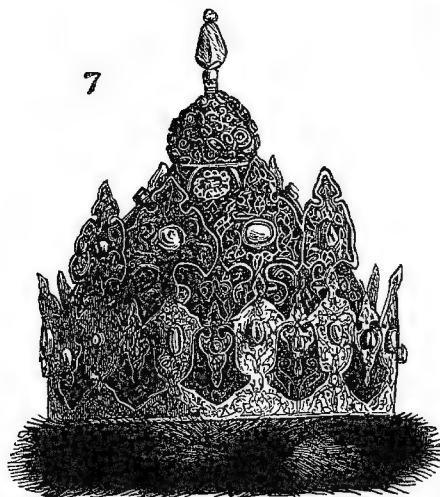
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8



1. Brocaded Cap, Known as "The Siberian," Dating from the Time of the Acquisition of Siberia in the Sixteenth Century.—2. The Orb of Alexis Mikhailovitch, Made at Constantinople by Order of the Czar Alexis.—3. Cap of Monomachus of the Second Order.—4. Diamond Cap of the Czar Alexis.—5. Diamond Cap of the Czar Peter, Containing 847 Diamonds.—6. The Orb of Monomachus.—7. The Crown of the Kingdom of Kazan, Said to Have Been Given by Ivan the Terrible to the Khan of Kazan, When That Defeated Chieftain Embraced Christianity.—8. The Imperial Crown of Anna Ivanovna, Containing About 2,500 Diamonds.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR—THE RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS





THE Coronation Festivities in RUSSIA are described in another column; and, politically speaking, there is nothing to chronicle since the issue of the eagerly-looked-for manifesto, in which it was presumed the Czar would proclaim an amnesty and certain reforms. The first expectation was realised, as the document, besides announcing a complete remission of taxes up to January 1st last, and a mitigation of penalties which have not yet been enforced, ordains a partial pardon for various crimes and a mitigation of punishments not fully undergone, the removal of police supervision, permission to refugees and persons banished by administrative procedure to return, and a full amnesty to all classes of participants in the Polish insurrection, save those guilty of assassination, robbery, or incendiarism. A species of circular to foreign nations had also been issued in the form of a letter to M. de Giers, in which the Czar announces that "the great power and glory acquired by Russia, thanks to Providence, the extent of her Empire, and her numerous population, leaves no room for any idea whatever of further conquests. My solicitude is exclusively devoted to the peaceable development of the country and its prosperity, to the preservation of friendly relations with the Powers on the basis of existing treaties, and to the maintenance of the dignity of the Empire." The Czar has also publicly acknowledged his gratitude to the Grand Duke Michael for his services in the Caucasus and as President of the Council of the Empire, and has appointed the Grand Duke Alexis Admiral-in-Chief, while decorations of all kinds have been liberally distributed amongst the various high officials of State.

The chief political news of the week comes from FRANCE, where a serious disaster in Tonkin has united all parties in voting the funds for the proposed expedition, and in agreeing that steps must be taken to recover French prestige in the East. It appears that on Saturday the Government received the news that Commander Rivière, the officer in command of the Expedition, who had been blockaded for several months in Hanoi, had attempted a sortie, and had been killed with fifty of his men, Major de Villières and a score of men being wounded. It may be stated that in the early part of 1882 Commander Rivière had been sent to Tonkin with about 300 men, and, landing at Haiphong, had taken up his quarters in the fort of Hanoi. Owing, however, to the curious shilly-shally policy of the French Legislature, no reinforcements were sent to him, although urgently requested, but at the beginning of this year attention was once more attracted to the Far East by Rivière's capture of Nam Dinh on March 24th, and the Cabinet determined to send out a small expedition to complete the annexation. Thus, in May, M. de Kergaradec was sent to Annam with an ultimatum to the King, asking him to sign a treaty by which the government of Annam would be practically placed in the hands of the French, and a vote of credit of 230,000*l.* was asked from Parliament for the expenses of sending out an expedition to back up this letter. Meanwhile the Annamites have been seriously harassing M. de Rivière, with the result above chronicled. All possible steps were taken by Admiral Meyer, the Commandant of the fleet in Eastern waters, on the receipt of the news to avert further disaster. He himself at once started for Haiphong to direct reinforcements and organise the means of defence, and the Governor of Saigon despatched reinforcements on his own responsibility, and was further ordered to send off a many men as could be spared from Cochinchina. Moreover, M. de Kergaradec, who has arrived at Saigon, has been instructed not to go to Hue to present his letter to the King, but to await further orders.

Nor has any less energy been shown by the home authorities. The Expedition Bill had been passed last week by the Senate, which, however, had declined to approve of the appointment of a Civil Commissary—a nomination somewhat savouring of the *régime* of the Convention—and was brought back to the Chamber on Saturday, when the Ministers announced the disaster. The Bill was at once passed, and the feelings of all classes in France are now so thoroughly aroused that the Cabinet would find no difficulty in obtaining any funds which they might need for war. The Minister of Marine at once telegraphed to the Governor of Cochinchina that "France will avenge her glorious children," and Admirals Credin and Courbet are at once to start with reinforcements for Tonkin, where they will arrive about the beginning of July. Other troops are being fitted out. Meanwhile, the first reinforcements which were despatched some time since, about 1,000 men, are due there immediately, and it is thought that with these General Bouet, who now commands the "army of occupation," will be able to hold his own. Matters, however, are being very seriously complicated by the attitude of China, which claims a suzerainty over Annam, and which has already despatched a number of troops to the border, while the Regency has recalled Li Hung Chang from his retreat, where he was spending the orthodox term of mourning for his mother, to take the command. In France there is not only a feeling of anger at the disaster, but an intense desire to recover in the eyes of Europe the *prestige* which she fancies she has lost through her inaction in Europe, and this, to judge from the tone in the Press, is somewhat blinding Frenchmen to the serious aspect of a possible war with China, whose army is no longer composed of the undisciplined and miscellaneous armed hordes which fled before Palikao, but of well drilled soldiers, armed with the latest weapons, and fully instructed in their use by European officers, to say nothing of the fact that China also possesses a good navy.

At present, however, there has not even been a diplomatic remonstrance. The Chinese Ambassador is at Moscow, while the new French Ambassador, M. de Tricou, has not yet reached Peking, though, as soon as he arrives, negotiations are expected to begin. To return to Commander Rivière, his loss is all the more regretted in Paris, for not only was he a brave sailor, but a brilliant man of society and a well-known author, his novels, "Cain" and "Pierrotane," were exceedingly popular, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Révue des Deux Mondes* and the *Nouvelle Revue*. A memorial is to be erected to him by the Committee of the Literary Association, which has opened a public subscription for that purpose. Another death has also to be chronicled in literary circles—that of M. de Laboulaye, at the age of seventy-two; while from Damascus, the death of the once famous Algerian insurgent chieftain Abd-el-Kader is reported, at the age of seventy-seven. There is little gossip proper from Paris, save a duel between the novelist Alphonse Daudet and M. Albert Delpit, of the *Paris*, which resulted in the latter being disabled by a sword-thrust in the arm. Of course the French Press are highly indignant with the English journals for the tone adopted both with regard to the Tonkin Expedition and the Madagascar bombardment. They deny that France has the slightest possible designs on Siam, while as to the accusation of filibustering in Madagascar they reply, and not wholly unjustly, with *Tu quoque*.

Indeed, though suffering from a reverse in the East, French arms can claim a success in the South. On the rupture of the negotiations with the Malagasy Embassy, Admiral Pierre was instructed to clear

away the military posts which had been established "in utter contempt of French rights by the Hova Government in the Sakalave territory, on the north-west coast of Madagascar." On the 16th ult. the Admiral executed his orders, and, after six hours' bombardment, not only demolished the military posts, but seized the custom house station of Mayunga which commands the road and river leading to Antananarivo. This town is mainly inhabited by foreign merchants, and the chief sufferers will be the Europeans, whose trade will be seriously hindered. As for the Malagases, no trustworthy news has arrived with respect to the action they intend to adopt, but it is rumoured that the Queen will order all French subjects to leave her territory. Further news of French proceedings on the West Coast of Africa have come to hand, and a treaty has been concluded with the King and principal chiefs of Porto Novo, by which they officially assume the protectorate of the district—a protectorate backed up by a garrison of 300 troops. Forcible possession has also been taken of Black Point and of the territory up to the Loanda. Meanwhile the older possessions of France do not cease to give her trouble, and serious riots have taken place in Oran between Jews and Christians.

The centenary of Martin Luther's birth is to be observed with great solemnity in GERMANY on November 10 and 11, when, by Imperial decree, a Church Festival will be held in all Evangelical churches and schools. In the decree the Emperor concludes thus: "I pray to God that He may listen to the supplications in which I and all the members of the Evangelical Church shall unite on the days of the festival, in order that the celebration may be productive of lasting blessing to our beloved Evangelical Church." On Monday two other celebrities were commemorated at Berlin by the Emperor, who unveiled the statues of Alexander and of William von Humboldt, which stand on each side of the entrance to the University. Present at the ceremony was the daughter of William von Humboldt—Frau von Bülow—an old lady of eighty-one, who, surrounded by a large number of the present Humboldt generation, was warmly greeted by his Majesty. Politically speaking, the chief topic of the hour relates to the negotiations with the Vatican, which are not prospering any better, the Pope's reply having been to the effect that, instead of Prussia answering his queries with regard to the jurisdiction of Bishops and the training of priests, her Note contained new proposals which could not be discussed until the old questions were settled.

Agitation on various subjects is still rife in INDIA. Thus the landholders of Behar have held various meetings against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and a memorial is to be presented to the Queen and Parliament, while at Lahore the natives have been meeting and protesting against the recent condemnation of the editor of the *Bengalee*—whose imprisonment is now declared to be due to the warmth with which he supported Mr. Ilbert's Native Magistrate Bill. The scheme for the Chandra Railway too has also excited considerable agitation at Hyderabad, where the opponents of the measure have declared it to be a project of the British Government for annexing a portion of the Nizam's dominions. Two of the ring-leaders, however, have been arrested and deported with praiseworthy promptitude. Simultaneously we hear of the completion of a work of great utility, the Attock Bridge, which was formally opened on the Queen's Birthday. The floods in Cachar are diminishing, and rice is being plentifully distributed in the distressed districts. The Burmese Embassy to France, consisting of Pangyet Woon and four other officials, has passed through Calcutta.

In AFGHANISTAN it is stated that the Ameer's recent victory has had a very marked effect—several sections of the Shinwarris have submitted. Abdurrahman recently held a Durbar at Jellalabad, at which he advised the people to turn their attention to the cultivation of silk.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS the chief topic in AUSTRIA is a fatal duel between Lieutenant-Colonel von Schlayer and the editor of a military gazette, an ex-officer, Herr von Bolgar. The former was shot dead, and the latter, as a retired officer, is being tried by a civil tribunal, whose code in such matters is far different from that of a court martial, which is sitting in judgment upon the seconds.—In SPAIN the King and Queen have been most hospitably entertaining the King and Queen of Portugal, and a Royal visit to Toledo has been in the programme. An important Socialist trial is taking place at Xeres.—In TURKEY the Foreign Ambassadors, that of Germany excepted, whose treaty has eight years to run, have protested against the imposition of an 8 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all imports.—ROMANIA intends to issue a Note protesting against the recent decisions of the Danube Conference.—In DENMARK a deputation of farmers has personally interviewed the King in order personally to urge their grievances against the Ministry. They only got a good snubbing for their pains, being told that only the Parliament had the right to speak in the name of the people, and that while the King respected the popular rights he expected his own to be equally respected—particularly with regard to choosing his own Ministers.—The news from EGYPT mainly relates to the Soudan, whence Hicks Pasha reports that the followers of the Mahdi still continue to make their submission. The Mahdi, however, was preparing for another attack.—In CANADA the Marquis of Lorne has prorogued Parliament, after congratulating the members upon the buoyant condition of the revenue and the general work of the Session.—In the UNITED STATES the Brooklyn Bridge has been opened, as we relate in detail in another column.—The revolution in HAYTI continues, and Miragoane has been bombarded by Haytian war vessels.—From SOUTH AFRICA contradictory reports still come with regard to Cetewayo. On May 22nd and 23rd a great *pitso* of Basutos was held at Leribe, at which Letsea, the chief paramount, proclaimed and lamented his inability to control his people and to compel their submission to the mandates of the Government.



THE QUEEN is now in Scotland, with the Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and the Countess Feodore Gleichen. Her Majesty reached Balmoral on Saturday afternoon, and, beyond the usual fatigue of travelling, suffered little from her journey. More than the customary privacy, however, was secured for the Royal party on their way, for the Queen did not receive the Lord Provost and officials, as usual, at Ferryhill Junction, Aberdeen; while, though a guard of honour was in waiting at Ballater, the public was carefully excluded from the station. Since her arrival the Queen has led a very retired life, receiving no visitors, but driving twice daily with the Princesses. Her Majesty will remain three weeks at Balmoral. The Queen has approved of the first list of ladies to receive the new nursing decoration of Royal Red Cross; and the Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany, Princesses Christian and Beatrice, and the Duchesses of Connaught and Teck, are among the recipients.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday attended a meeting of the British Museum Trustees, while the Princess and her family went to the Westminster Aquarium. In the evening the Prince, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, was present at the Premier's banquet in honour of the Queen's birthday; and, later, the Princes accompanied the Princesses to the Foreign Office reception. Next

morning the Prince and Princess, with their family and visitors, attended Divine Service. On Monday the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of the Queen, the Dukes of Albany and Cambridge and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen also being present; and in the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Horse Guards Club, the Princess going to the Gaiety Theatre with her two sons and second daughter, Princess Victoria. The trooping of the colours in honour of the Queen's birthday, postponed from Saturday on account of the bad weather, took place on Tuesday morning, the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen being present on horseback; while the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck, with their families, the Hereditary Princess, and the Duchess of Connaught, watched the proceedings from a window in the Horse Guards. Afterwards the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the whole party went to the Horse Show. The first State Ball of the season took place at Buckingham Palace in the evening, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their visitors, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany being present. The Princess of Wales wore a gold satin dress, interwoven with currant-colour, trimmed with striped gold tulle and fringes of currants, and Princess Christian was in deep red satin, ornamented with poppies and bead embroidery. On Thursday night the Prince of Wales as a Master of the Bench was to dine with the Middle Temple on Trinity Grand Day, and afterwards would accompany the Princess to a ball at the New Club, while last (Friday) night he was to preside at the dinner in aid of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road. The Prince and Princess go to Cowarth Park, Sunningdale, for Ascot next Monday, and will entertain a large circle of the visitors, the three young Princesses being housed meanwhile at Captain Welch's cottage, at Virginia Water. There will be a dance on Friday, and the usual picnic at Virginia Water on Saturday, the Prince and Princess returning to town on the following Monday. Amongst this month's engagements the Prince will hold another Levée on the 15th, will attend on the 19th a meeting at the Albert Hall in connection with the International Fisheries Congress, in order to read the Duke of Edinburgh's paper on the "British Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population," and with the Princess will be present on the 25th at the Lord Mayor's Concert in aid of the Royal College of Music. Further, the Prince and Princess on July 11 will go to a costume ball at the Albert Hall, given by the Savage Club to found a Savage Scholarship at the College.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh's children will leave for Coburg on the 11th inst.—The Duke of Connaught and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen visited the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours on Saturday morning. In the evening the Duke dined with the Secretary of State for War, and afterwards accompanied the Duchess to the Foreign Office Reception.—The Duke of Albany on Saturday morning opened the new Parkes Museum in Margaret Street, and in the afternoon visited the Tapestry Works at Windsor to inaugurate two new wings, the "Leopold" and "Helen," built as homes for the *employés* on the works.

The ex-Empress Eugénie narrowly escaped a carriage accident when driving home from Divine Service at the North Camp Church, Aldershot, on Sunday. The horses became unmanageable, and Her Majesty was rescued from the carriage with difficulty, having to walk home.—The Crown Princess of Germany and her daughter, Princess Victoria, have returned to Berlin from their Italian tour. They spent two days in Paris on their way home.



THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND was held at the Mansion House on Monday, and was addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The fund was established in 1880 to provide for the spiritual wants of the large district comprising the Rural Deaneries of Hackney, Spitalfields, and Stepney, and the parish of Tottenham, and at present supports, wholly or in part, seventy clergymen and twenty-five lay-workers. The boys of King's College School contribute 100*l.* a year for the pay of one missionary clergyman, thus following the example set by Eton, Marlborough, and other public schools. The district is under the special supervision of Bishop How, and the income needed to carry out the work begun is about 9,000*l.*

LAST SUNDAY, according to annual usage, the Judges attended afternoon service at St. Paul's. They were received by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and principal officers of the Corporation, who set out to meet them from the Mansion House, arrayed in their official robes. Each of the Judges and each member of the Corporation was presented with a choice bouquet of flowers by the Keeper of the Guildhall. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Fry wore their robes of black and gold, Sir J. Hannen a plain black silk gown, the other Judges their robes of scarlet and ermine. The sermon was preached by Canon Stubbs, Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A NEW ORGAN FOR CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL is progressing so satisfactorily that the Chapter have already entered into negotiations with Mr. Henry Willis for the construction of a new instrument. The amount promised to the fund is now 1,050*l.*

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE for establishing Church of England schools for the higher education was held last week at the rooms of the National Society. Many Bishops have now joined the Committee, and a letter approving the plan was read from the Archbishop. It is proposed to form a limited company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, to provide both day and boarding schools of various grades for boys and girls of the middle class. Definite Church teaching will form part of the course, though in the day schools children will be permitted to absent themselves at the special request of a parent or guardian. The schools are intended to be self-supporting, and the fees will range from 6*l.* to 15*l.* per annum in the day schools, and from 25*l.* to 50*l.* in the others.

THE AGITATION against extraordinary tithes is rapidly making way in the district of Farnham, and will soon, it is believed, be taken up by all the leading hop-growers. A deputation to Government is talked of, the Bill lately introduced into the House being generally regarded as insufficient. Near Maidstone the Rev. E. F. Dyke, having before him three courses (1) to distraint, though there was nothing on the land, (2) to persuade the landlord to pay the tithe, and add it to the rent, or (3) to farm the land himself, has preferred the last, and will retain possession until he realises his outstanding claim of 11*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

THE REV. HUGH JONES, D.D., Principal of the North Wales Baptist College at Llangollen, died on Monday at the comparatively early age of fifty-two. Although his health had been declining for some time, he had attended the meeting at Chester on the 19th in connexion with the proposed University for North Wales.

IT WOULD BE NECESSARY to go back thirty years and more to recall the time when the Rev. Osborne Gordon, Censor of Christ Church, was one of the foremost names in the Oxford which has now passed away. The incumbent for the last twenty years of a



college living, Mr. Gordon had latterly occasion to revive his practical acquaintance with academical politics, through his appointment to succeed Mr. Justice Grove on the last University Commission. Ireland Scholar in 1834, double first classman in 1836, and for many years tutor and Censor of "the House," Mr. Gordon enjoyed a reputation for elegant scholarship and intellectual ability, which was none the less because his intimate friends were less numerous than select. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-ninth year.

AN APPROPRIATE MEMORIAL has been proposed to the Rev. Edward Coleridge in the endowment of a fourth Fellowship in St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the college of which he and Mr. Beresford Hope were the joint founders. By the original charter the number of Fellows should be six, but as yet the funds have only sufficed for three. The endowment of a fourth would involve an outlay of from 4,000l. to 5,000l.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Our record of the doings at this great establishment need not be long. Quite enough has been said and written about the *Mefistofele* of Signor Boito, a spasmodic attempt to introduce and exemplify the theories of Richard Wagner, and necessarily a failure in degree, seeing that it is utterly out of sorts with the spirit of Italian opera, and that to imitate the late Bayreuth master with anything like success is, happily, impossible. Certain of the "advanced school" rank Boito's *Mefistofele* far higher than Gounod's *Faust*. We cannot agree with them; for, although Gounod's *Faust* is throughout "French, Frenchy" in sentiment, it is instinct with natural and abiding charm; while, for continuous melody, real dramatic effect, and perhaps, above all, happy orchestration, it leaves its rival far in the rear. If there be so much in Arrigo Boito as his staunch adherents insist, why does he compose, or at any rate produce, so little? Waiving this question, however, with such a Margaret as Madame Albani *Mefistofele* can never be unwelcome; and this was shown on the present occasion, when it drew a crowded house, and, wherever she was concerned, excited the same enthusiasm as last year. Madame Albani has seriously thought out the part, and gives us the new version of it—so unlike that of the Paris Théâtre Lyrique—in her own earnest and heartfelt manner. That her greatest and most deeply studied scene was that of the death of Margaret, her last interview with Faust, her defiance of Mephistopheles, and her appeal to Heaven to save her, which alone would suffice to establish the claim of the accomplished artist for consideration as a singer and actress of the first class, may be taken for granted. Signor Marconi is a more than acceptable Faust, although he may fail to grasp the poetic significance of that psychologically exceptional character; Mdlle. Tremelli as Martha in (Part I.) and Pantalis (Part II.), is all that can be desired; while the Mephistopheles of Boito's opera, in the hands of M. Gailhard, is precisely the counterpart of the Mephistopheles of Gounod, both of which are well suited to the voice and idiosyncrasy of the French barytone. Of course the quartet in the Garden Scene, and the duet for Helen and Pantalis, "La luna immobile" (sung in perfection by Madame Albani and Mdlle. Trebelli), were encored. The first, however effective, is in its place an absurdity; the second, however briefly developed, is a charming idyll. Signor Bevnigani conducted the performance, which in most instances was thoroughly good. It will be enough to say that Rossini's magnificent *Guillaume Tell*, which contains a wealth of original melody, with dramatic power and other charms besides, to furnish forth half-a-dozen Wagner operas (despite the faulty construction of the book, which Wagner, poet and musician in his own person, would never have tolerated), and moreover, exhibits dramatic power, "local colouring," and gorgeous orchestration, to be envied by any composer, was given for the first time this season on Saturday last, with Madame Repetto (Matilde), M. Mierzwinski (Arnold), and M. De Reski (Walter) in the leading parts. There was a crowded house, and the great work of the most gifted of Italian masters was heard with the usual unmitigated satisfaction. M. Dupont, the able conductor, might use his influence in persuading the management to let us hear this masterpiece as nearly as possible according to the design of the composer. *Guillaume Tell* might begin half-an-hour earlier than the accustomed time, and thus afford lovers of music for itself the opportunity of hearing something more than they have been accustomed to hear. As it now stands the scene of the meeting of the Cantons becomes an anti-climax, and the succeeding acts go for nothing, especially the last, which, terminating with Arnold's declamatory air, "Corriam voliam," &c., is not only unsatisfactory, but ridiculous. The prayer, the storm on the lake, and the death of Gessler ought surely to be restored, as forming the veritable climax of an imperishable masterpiece. In consequence of the indisposition of Madame Semblich, Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile du Nord* was again postponed, and *Guillaume Tell* substituted. To add that *La Traviata* was given on Tuesday, with Madame Albani as the "Lady of the Camellias," that it attracted a large audience, that the heroine of the evening was at her best, and that the other two leading characters were impersonated by Signors Ravelli and Cotogni (the younger and the elder German) will answer all purposes.

THE RICHTER CONCERTS.—There was little novelty to speak of at the fourth of these entertainments (Monday), although St. James's Hall was very full. The selections from Wagner's *Meistersinger* (Pogner's dreary "address"), and *Die Walküre* (Wotan's "Abschied und Feuerzauber"), in both of which Herr Henschel (who has just returned, with his wife, from America) appeared, have been well nigh worn threadbare, and, really, away from their place in the operas to which they belong, are of little value and less effect. The air from Graun's *Tod Jesu*, selected by Madame Henschel, has long been familiar here. Both lady and gentleman sang with the highest intelligence, and were applauded in the measure of their deserts. After the mass of pretentious eccentricity and vapid bombast to which we have been accustomed of late years, the splendid orchestral prelude to Spohr's opera, *Jessonda* (composed in 1820, introduced to us in 1840 by a German company at the St. James's Theatre, and, thirteen years later, played in Italian at our Royal Italian Opera), was a genuine treat. This, the glorious overture in C to Beethoven's *Leonora* (*Fidelio*), generally accepted as "No. 3," but really "No. 2," and the same master's symphony in F (No. 8), all three finely played under the baton of Herr Richter (the last, perhaps less satisfactorily, as a whole, than its precursors), were beyond question the conspicuous features of the programme. Herr Richter might safely venture upon another of Spohr's dramatic overtures—say, for example, *Faust*, *Der Alchemyst*, or one of the two, *Macbeth* and *Abram*, which are barely known in this country, if indeed they have ever been heard. To these may be added the grand Symphony in C minor (not "No. 3," but "No. 5"), which would test his orchestra and his own experienced skill to the utmost. Master! awake! Reflect upon the fact that the Wagner selections are running to seed, and draw conclusions therefrom. You are astute and thoughtful enough to mark and take note of the signs of the times.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—About the production of the *Requiem* of Hector Berlioz, on Saturday last, we must postpone speaking till next week.

WAIFS.—The libretto of Signor Ponchielli's *Gioconda*, announced for Thursday night at the Royal Italian Opera too late for notice in this number of *The Graphic*, is founded, like Mercadante's once so much applauded opera, *Il Giuramento*, upon Victor Hugo's drama of *Angelo*.—Madame Trebelli has been singing with great success in the parts of Carmen and Fides (the *Prophète*) at Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Wiesbaden.—Sir George Alexander Macfarren's new oratorio, *King David*, composed expressly for the forthcoming Leeds Festival, is completely finished, and both the book of words and music will shortly be published.



AFTER occupying last week chiefly in getting counted out, and appointing for itself a whole day's holiday, the House of Commons on Monday settled down to the work of the last section of the Session in which whatever business is to be accomplished, must be done. There was a large attendance of members, including the fringe of peers in the gallery over the clock, which indicates expectation of important events. The question paper was crowded chiefly by the Irish members, who find this an easy and effective medium of spreading the scandals which fill local papers, or of insinuating charges against the Executive Government. Not less than fifty-four questions were printed, to which were added the usual percentage put without notice, bringing the number up to over seventy. On Tuesday night there were only half as many, a circumstance which indicates a curious and somewhat inconvenient habit of crowding questions into Mondays and Thursdays, the nights when, if ever, public business is to be carried forward.

Mr. MacIver has called the Premier's attention to this growing evil of trifling with the House at question time. But Mr. Gladstone has had enough of dealing with procedure for the present. A suggestion much in favour with members not accustomed to adopt the cheap practice of keeping their names before the public by badgering Ministers, is that, questions being printed on the notice paper, Ministers should have written out in their offices answers which should be printed on the following day underneath the question. Practically that is what now happens. The documents which Ministers read by way of answer are rarely their own. They are furnished to them by their departments, and the Minister does nothing but read. If the manuscript were, straightway printed, the result for all practical purposes would be the same. But there would follow a remarkable diminution of the number of questions, and a saving of at least ten per cent. of the time of the House. The obscurity of a question paper where questions and answers were printed would have no attractions for Mr. Biggar, or for some English members who are accustomed to figure at question time. But now, as in the days of Benhadad, King of Syria, simple expedients for meeting great evils do not recommend themselves, and we shall probably have question time with us to the end of history.

Monday had been devoted by Ministers to the business of Supply. But, as not infrequently happens, the Irish members varied the arrangement. Mr. Harrington—a comparatively new member, though no one would suspect it, noticing the frequency and fluency of his interposition in the business of the House—was desirous of emulating some of the earlier patriots of the party. He is, it appears, the proprietor of a small journal in Kerry, which had suddenly leaped into prominence owing to the domiciliary visit of the police in connection with the publication of a seditious placard. When Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, or other elders of the party had come in marked conflict with the Executive in Ireland, they had usually enjoyed a field day in the House of Commons, to the interruption of business, their self-glorification, and the enjoyment of opportunity of insulting the Executive from the safe vantage ground of the House. Mr. Harrington did not see why his privileges should be limited in this direction. Accordingly he asked leave to move the adjournment whilst he made a speech that might be useful to him in Ireland. This was resented on double grounds. In the first place, it was an interference with the business of the House. Secondly, and even more seriously, it was an attempt to discuss a matter which was about to be judicially investigated. These reasons operated so powerfully with the House that when Mr. Harrington attempted to muster forty members in support of his demand to be heard, only twenty-nine were forthcoming. In the present temper of the Opposition, and in view of the disposition of Radicals, this was a very significant rebuff.

There was nothing more to be said, but there remained one thing to be done. According to the Rules, if ten members rise in support of a claim to move the adjournment, the House, if pressed, divides. A division where the minority is ten and the majority over 300, occupies an unusually long time, seeing that the whole of the House practically passes through one lobby. A crumb of a loaf was better than no bread, and the Irish members felt that if they could not occupy half the evening in cheap defiance of the Executive they might at least appropriate a quarter of an hour in division. They therefore clamoured for a division, and to the positive consternation of the House Mr. Gladstone was discovered assenting to the proposal against which the House had just by an overwhelming majority protested! Why this was done must for ever remain inscrutable. It plunged the Ministerialists into profoundest confusion. They could scarcely believe their eyes and ears. The Premier, to make quite sure, promptly rose when the tellers were named, and strode into the "Aye" lobby, followed by an amazed and reluctant party. Some members, including two Ministers, had the courage to refuse to follow, and in the end Mr. Harrington's claim to be heard was carried by a majority of two in a House of 272 members. After this remarkable exhibition the speech-making from the Irish members fell quite flat, and could be kept up only for an hour. The House then went into Committee, and got a trifle under a dozen votes. As Mr. Gladstone stated at the meeting of the Liberal party on Tuesday, of 190 Votes in Supply, only 28 have been obtained up to the present time.

Tuesday was a memorable day in the history of the Session. In the morning the Premier met the Liberal party at the Foreign Office, and announced the final intention of the Government with respect to measures to be pushed forward. At the meeting of the House the same information was communicated. In fact, in this, the preliminary Massacre of the Innocents, only one young head has suffered decapitation. That is the Government of London Bill, which, after long deliberation, and having hesitated on the verge of laying it on the table of the House, the Ministry resolved to abandon. For the rest of the Bills mentioned in the Queen's Speech, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government "would not spare themselves in the endeavour to obtain the judgment of the House upon them." Putting aside measures of secondary importance (though he subsequently emphatically declared it was intended to carry the Welsh Education Bill), the Premier named as measures that would be pressed forward, the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the Corrupt Practices Bill, and the Bills which might return from the Grand Committees now engaged in considering them. These last are four in number—the Bankruptcy Bill, the Patents Bill, the Criminal Appeal Bill, and the Criminal Procedure Bill. Those best acquainted with the position of these measures in the Grand Committee regard with confidence the Bankruptcy Bill and the Criminal Appeal Bill, whilst the Patents Bill is also pretty

safe. But the Criminal Procedure Bill is generally conceded to have no chance, though Mr. Gladstone, with parental affection, declined to name it for an early grave.

The Premier's announcement in the House of Commons was made in very few words, without anything of that attitude of heroic determination which the untutored enthusiasm of Mr. Jesse Collings would have him assume. There was no talk of sitting till the Bills were carried, though there was a very quiet but not the less effective appearance of intention to see these Bills through. The event of the night was well calculated to encourage the hope of a useful Session. The Agricultural Holdings Bill, which stood for Second Reading, passed through that stage amid a chorus of approval, broken only by the voices of Mr. Howard and Mr. Borlase, representatives of the Farmers' Alliance. In reviewing at five o'clock the business of the evening, Mr. Gladstone had scarcely dared to hope that one night would suffice for this work, and had conditionally appropriated a portion of Thursday. Doubtless it was the extreme attitude assumed by the two opponents of the Bill that powerfully assisted the Government in carrying the Second Reading. The moderate attitude of Ministers was a bulwark behind which the Conservatives were glad to range themselves from the demand of the Farmers' Alliance. Since Opposition came from that quarter it was not for them to embarrass the Government in passing a measure which was everywhere else hailed as an honourable attempt to deal with a complicated question. There would be some stout fighting in Committee, but in the mean time it is a great thing to have got the Second Reading agreed to at a single sitting without a division.

On Wednesday the Sunday Closing Question came up, and raged all the afternoon around a Bill introduced by Mr. Fry, who proposed to close public-houses in Durham on Sundays. The opponents of the measure were nowhere, and, after an amendment had been defeated by an overwhelming majority, the Second Reading was carried without a division. The Government, in spite of former disclaimers, undertook fresh legislation for Ireland in the matter of Labourers' Dwellings, but judiciously refrained from stating when they would take the Bill which the Irish members brought in, and which was read a second time.

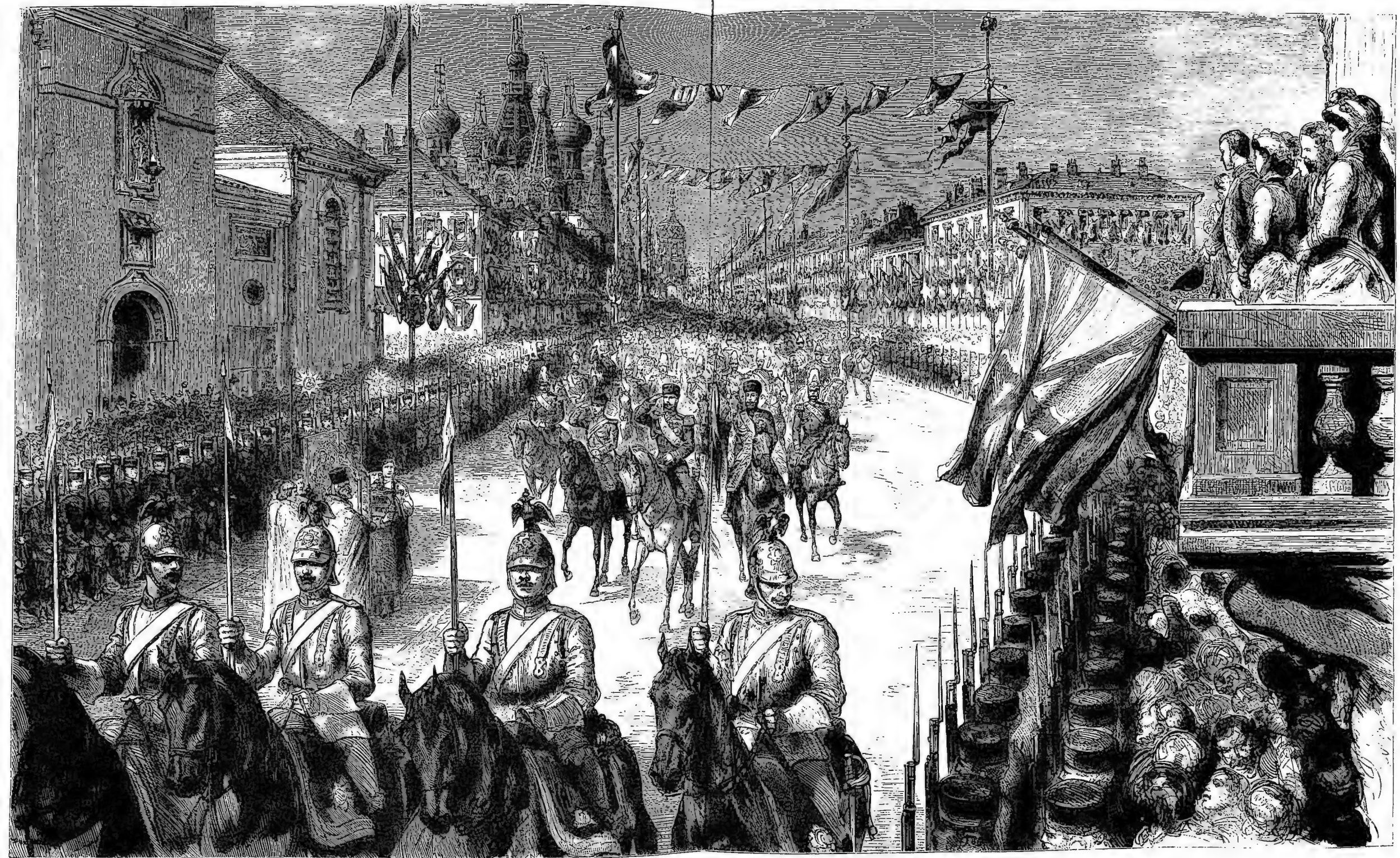


THE TURF.—The recent Epsom Meeting will be long remembered if only for its glorious weather, which of course nine out of ten persons objected to on account of the heat, though till last week every one was objurgating the mid-winter conditions of spring. On the Thursday Lowland Chief showed what a good, though perhaps uncertain, horse he is, by winning the Royal Stakes with 9 st. 4 lbs. on his back in a field of fourteen, Reputation with 9 st. 7 lbs. being among the unplaced. The Epsom Grand Prize, which gave its name to the day, fell to Padlock, to whom Goldfield the favourite failed to give 10 lbs., being beaten with great ease. The Oaks on Friday produced a larger field than was expected, though the absence of the two crack fillies of last season, Adriana and Hauteur, would naturally have led many owners to consider it a very open race, as indeed it was. Fourteen faced the starter, and Rookery maintained the position she had held for some time previously of first favourite. But even with Archer up she made no show in the race, which fell to Lord Rosebery's Bonny Jean, his filly Ettarre running third, and the pair being split by Count Leegrage's Malibran, who improved on her previous day's running in the Epsom Grand Prize. There was not much in the running of the winner last year to suggest her victory, and the prophets almost to a man tipped Rookery. Great were the rejoicings at the Durdans on the evening of the race, pyrotechnic displays helping out the festivities. Reputation, carrying 11 st. 7 lbs., did a good thing in beating six others in the Glasgow Plate; and Tristan had no difficulty in winning the Epsom Gold Cup, beating City Arab, Wallenstein, and Shotover, the latter of whom showed to no better advantage than in the City and Suburban.—The racing this week, which is a kind of bye-week after Epsom has not been important. At Doncaster the uncertain Tertius won the Spring Handicap. The performance, however, was nothing very grand, as 6 st. 13 lbs. is but a feather weight for a six-year-old. Peppermint, who once showed some form, was made favourite in a field of ten, but could not get a place.—The Jockey Club seems to be showing spirit, for after Mr. Peck giving an offensive notice to Messrs. Weatherby, their official handicapper, to the effect that they were to strike all his horses out of all the handicaps they had made, or for which they should have to handicap them, they forthwith instructed their officials not to receive any more entries from Mr. Peck. It only remains for Mr. Peck to go down on his knees. The Jockey Club has also, in accordance with Rule 10 of Racing, ordered Mr. Radmall to refund to the various stakeholders all amounts won by Brilliancy while his property.—The Grand Steeple Chase at Auteuil was won by Count Erdody's Too Good, ridden by the Irish amateur, Mr. H. Beasley. The Duke of Hamilton's disgraced at Liverpool, Eau de Vie, was second, and Downpatrick third. Thornfield was among the unplaced.—Highland Chief and Galliard have been backed coupled for the St. Leger at 7 to 4.—We have heard a good deal lately about "Church and Stage," but "Church and Turf" is a novel combination, though there is no reason why persons of all kinds connected with the Turf should not be good Churchmen and good Christians. The Dowager Duchess of Montrose, it is said, intends building a mausoleum at Newmarket for the remains of her late husband, Mr. W. S. Crawford, and attached to it a chapel, at which there will be daily service every afternoon for jockeys and stablemen.

CRICKET.—Surrey is always doing something in extremes. In its recent match with Hampshire, which the rain of Saturday caused to end in a draw, its first innings ran up to 650 runs, which were obtained at the rate of 91 per hour. This is the highest score ever obtained in a county, or indeed any first-class match in this country. The previous highest innings was that of 643, made by the Australians against Sussex last May. In the Colonies, however, eighteen months ago, New South Wales, when playing against Victoria, totalled 775. Mr. W. W. Read's 168 at the Oval, for Surrey, in the match against Hampshire, is the champion score of the season.—After a very interesting game, Middlesex beat Gloucestershire at Lord's on Tuesday last by 85 runs, notwithstanding Dr. W. G. Grace's 89 and 35. Mr. A. P. Lucas, who plays this season for the metropolitan county instead of for Surrey, made 29 (not out) and 97.—Kent has gained a victory over the M.C.C. by an innings and 78 runs, Captain Renny-Tailyour's 88 (not out) conducting much to the result.—The rival Blues are getting into their trial matches.—Cambridge would have been defeated by the exclusively professional team of Yorkshire, had not the rain stopped the play on Saturday; but it must be remembered that the University was unable to play its full strength. At Oxford also the rain stopped the game between the Dark Blues and the M.C.C., when the latter had three wickets to fall and sixty-six runs to get to win.

TRICYCLING.—After all the grand weather of the Derby week the continuous downpour of Saturday stopped the Tricycle Meet on Barnes Common. A few cyclists, however, put in an appearance, some lady riders being among them, and beneath their umbrellas





THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA—THE CZAR'S ENTRY INTO MOSCOW

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



they manfully went over the procession route. Another gathering is arranged for June 2nd.

**LACROSSE.**—So far the visit of the Canadian and Indian Lacrosse players has been successful. Many parts of Scotland have been visited by them, and it is evident that interest in the game is on the increase. The Canadians and Iroquois showed some play at Hurlingham on Saturday last, but their first "grand exhibition" match in London will be played at the Oval on June 2nd, the game commencing at half-past three.

**AQUATICS.**—The London Rowing Club decided its Layton Coxwainless Pairs on Monday evening last over the usual course, from Putney to Hammersmith Bridge. There were four pairs at the post, and the race was won easily enough by the Brothers Earnshaw, though Grun and his partner were the favourites.

**ANGLING.**—A Thames trout weighing within a few ounces of 15 lbs. has been caught in the Hampton district. Mr. J. Ross-Faulkner, of the Piscatorial Society, was its happy capturer. *Voluit per ora virum*; and many look on him as a more fortunate man than if he had come into a thousand a year. The grand *farios* of the Thames have been coming to hand well lately, no less than seventeen fish having been caught in one week between Kingston and Chertsey. They weighed in all within two ounces of 100 lbs. Among them, in addition to that above-mentioned, was a 10 lb. fish, also from the Hampton district, and four others scaled 7 lbs. each. Anglers know that to the work of the Thames Angling Preservation Society they must attribute the stock of trout in the river, and the good supply of all kinds of fish. And yet it is only here and there that a regular frequenter of the Thames supports the Society, and out of the fortunate captors of the trout above mentioned only two were subscribers to its funds. This is not as it should be; and anglers should remember that, though the Thames is a free river, there would very soon be no fish in it were it not for the T.A.P.S. The Secretary will be happy to hear from new subscribers at 7, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

### CORBYN'S POOL: A MAY MEMORY

It was the burst of warm May weather for which we had waited so long. The sun was hot in the cloudless blue sky, and all around there was that infinite variety of green verdure that is only to be seen in those few weeks of the year when spring is melting into summer. There were the blue-greens of the firs, the vivid greens of the larch, the deeper shade of the sycamore, and the yellow greens of the beech and oak. This year the oak has come into leaf before the ash, therefore, according to the folk-lore rhyme, we must only "expect a splash," and not "a soak," in the coming summer. But the hawthorn was unusually late, and the hedges, as yet, only had their green dresses trimmed with the white embroidery of the blackthorn blossom. In the hedgerows the fronds of ferns rose up with their curled ends, like so many episcopal crosiers. In the meadows were lambs with their mothers, the ewes still wearing their heavy fleeces; and dappled kine; and, snowy white against the green, a file of geese, marching with military precision and outstretched necks.

I crossed the stile, after listening to the familiar double note of the "wandering voice," and the rich gush of melody from the night-ingles in the adjacent wood. The meadow in which I found myself was being kept for hay, therefore there were no sheep or cattle in it. A heavy horse-roll had been taken over the field, and had left its mark in parallel lines, and, as the blades of grass in each stripe were slightly bent by the weight of the roll in opposite directions, the effect of the sunlight on the green verdure was somewhat similar to that of a sheeny satin. Not that the meadow was wholly green, for it was enamelled with white daisies, gold dandelions, pale yellow cowslips, magenta-coloured orchids, silver-white cuckoo flowers, and, on the hedge-row bank, primroses, wood anemones, and purplish-blue hyacinths. On the golden disc of a dandelion fluttered a tortoiseshell butterfly, and on another was poised a great bee, in his Bumble livery of black velvet, turned up with ruddy brown and gold. A hare waited until I had nearly stepped upon her, and then scampered off in sudden haste from her form, where she had pressed down the long grass, and made a comfortable bed, with standing rushes for curtains, to screen her from the north-east wind.

At the upper end of the meadow I came to a pool of irregular shape, so surrounded with tall hawthorns and nut-bushes that it was difficult to make an approach to the water, which was covered with a thick green scum. I remember that it was about this time last year that a labourer, named Davis, was at work in the field next to this; and, at noon, his dinner was brought to him by his little boy, who asked if he might go to the pool in Green's Close—as it is called—and cut himself a stick from the nut-bushes. The father gave him permission, cautioning him not to fall into the pool. Presently the lad returned; but without his nut-stick. "Father! there's a calf in the pond. I saw it moving its head."

"Nay, my lad, it's no calf; unless it's strayed there and tumbled in." But he at once went to the pond, where a closer examination showed him that the form in the pond was not that of a calf, but of a human being, though the head, which alone was visible, was covered with duck-weed. Davis knew nothing about Naiads or Nymphs; and this genius of the pool was not of inviting aspect. A low moaning came from the duck-weed head, showing that life was still left in the body. Now it happened that a long pole had been thrust through some of the hawthorns, in order to prevent cattle from falling into the pool at that point. So Davis pulled out this pole; and, clearing away the bushes, pushed out the pole to the duck-weed head, so as to raise it further from the stagnant water. A grey-bearded chin was thereby exposed to sight. "Hullo, guv'nor," cried Davis, "whoever you are, ketch 'old o' the pole, and I'll help you out." But the figure only moaned, and made no effort to take hold of the pole.

"If you won't come to me, I suppose I must come to you," said Davis, when this had gone on for a few minutes. "It ain't a proper place for a feller creetur to be left in, 'specially an old man." He lowered himself into the pond, and was soon up to his armpits, and sinking in the deep mud. It was with difficulty that he reached the figure; and, when he had done so, he found himself powerless, without assistance, to pull the drowning man out of the water.

"Charlie," said Davis to his boy, "there must run to George Jackson—he's in the ten-acre—and bid him hurry here at wanst, whilst I keep this old man's head out of the water."

The lad did as he was told, and quickly brought Jackson to the spot. Meanwhile Davis had cleared the duckweed from the head of the speechless man whom he was supporting, and discovered the face of one of his own neighbours. "Why, if it ain't Mr. Corbyn!" he said in great surprise. "Mister," it may be observed, is a term of respect frequently bestowed, in rural villages, upon old men; and merely indicates age, and not any superiority in social position. "Whatever in the world brought you in this 'ere pond, Mister Corbyn? Do'ee tell me."

But Mister Corbyn, though he opened his lack-lustre eyes, did not open his mouth, or give any further sign of animation; so Davis continued to hold him up until Jackson arrived. Between them both they managed to lift him out of the tenacious mud, in which his feet seemed to be fast embedded; though it was no easy matter, for the men were up to their shoulders in the water. But at last they laid Mister Corbyn on the bank, alive and safe, but looking a most pitiable and bedraggled object, covered with green scum, mud, and filth. It was very evident that they could not get him home, which was more than a mile distant, unless they carried him; so Davis

stayed with him while Jackson went off to the farm, close at hand, and came back with a cart, in which they placed him, and Davis took him to his home.

Mister Corbyn's home was the cottage of his married daughter, Mrs. Sharrad, whose reception of her aged parent was anything but filial, and was by no means suggestive of a rustic idyll, or an Arcadian experience. "I suppose," said Mrs. Sharrad, jumping at an erroneous conclusion, "that the old vagabond's so drunk you've had to bring him home in a cart?"

"He's never been near the Red Lion, so far as I know," said Davis.

"So far as you know, Ben Davis," sneered Mrs. Sharrad, "and you, as likely as not, 'elping him to spend the money as he draws from the relieving horstifer. Where's he been, then, to make himself like that 'uns?"

"You'll soon guess, if you look at his clothes. He's been in the water."

"And he's got his Sunday suit on, the destructive old vagabond! I missed it as soon as he'd gone out this morning; and me a-working the skin off my hands to keep him decent. He ought to be ashamed of himself. Drat him!"

"It's you as ought to be ashamed o' yerself, Mrs. Sharrad, a-going on like that against yer own flesh and blood. You bring a cheer"—by which he meant a chair—"or do some'ut to help to get yer father out o' the cart, instead o' dealin' out abuse in that there fashion. The old man's been and drowneded hisself, and it's a mercy as you see him alive."

"Drowneded hisself! What'un ever he go to do that for?"

"Maybe, you and yer sharp tongue had some'ut to do with it. Everyone knows as yer always a nagging and a aggravatin' on him from mornin' till night."

"Oh, the lies as some folk will tell! And me the fondest o' daughters to a wicked old father as'll go and drown hisself!"

"Any way, I found him up to his neck in the pond in Green's Close; and another half-'our would have settled his business, and made an inquest on him; and the crowner might ha' said some things as you'd be vexed to hear. Now put that cheer so as I can lift him out. He ain't properly come round yet."

Then Mrs. Sharrad changed her tactics. "Oh, my poor dear father! Whatever made you to go and drown yerself, and in yer Sunday suit, too? And yer've lost yer 'at! Oh, this is a most serious blow! It cuts my feelin's dreadful! Oh, oh!"

Mrs. Sharrad rubbed her tearful eyes with her apron, while Davis helped the old man into the cottage. Mister Corbyn was seated in the chair, as he was carried in, and would have made an excellent Guy Fawkes.

"Now," said Davis, "you just hot him up a mug o' tea as quick as you can, and let him get the taste o' somethin' better than duck-water. You're a-comin' round, ain't yer, Mister Corbyn?"

"What made yer do it?" said Davis, as the old man feebly nodded an affirmative reply. Mister Corbyn glanced timidly at his daughter; but she had her back turned to him, and was clattering among the teacups in a corner cupboard. So he plucked up courage to whisper, "Her! Her druv me to it! Naggin'—naggin'—always a-naggin'!"

"I thought as much," said Davis. But he waited to see the old man drink some tea, which his daughter administered to him with sundry ejaculations of "Oh, my poor dear father! what should I have done if you had been lost to me! and your poor Sunday suit all ruined!"

"Now," said Davis, "you take him to bed, and get off them wet things, and make him snug; and thank yer stars as my little 'un spied him in the pond afore he were dead-drowneded."

Then Davis went back with the cart, and left Mister Corbyn to the tender mercies of his daughter.

The old man had, as it were, come back to life; and the old life came back to him. Mrs. Sharrad and her nagging were ever with him; and to save him from a repetition of his former deed, he was persuaded to make a change of residence, and go into "the Union." Mister Corbyn had always called the workhouse by the opprobrious epithet of "the basteel," and had professed to have the greatest dread of entering its walls; but, when I saw him the other day, he acknowledged that he is far happier where he is than where he was. As for the pool in which he so nearly perished in May last year, the villagers speak of it as "Corbyn's Pool," and perhaps under that name it may be found in the Ordnance map of the future, though probably no one will know why it was so called.

CUTHBERT BEDE



PETER FREDERICK GILBERT TAYLOR AND EDWYN STEPHEN BOYNS, the youthful money-lender and the middle-aged solicitor, who were found guilty the other day of conspiring to defraud Miss Charlotte Blackman, an actress, were brought up on Monday to receive judgment. The evidence tendered in palliation of their offence had, unfortunately for them, the very opposite effect. They had been guilty, said Mr. Justice Denman, of "a vile and cruel fraud," and had no claim whatever to be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Sentence accordingly was passed on each of imprisonment as ordinary misdemeanants for twelve months.

A RULE NISI HAS BEEN GRANTED in the Queen's Bench Division, on an appeal by the plaintiff, from the decision of the Judge of the Southwark County Court in the case of Duck v. Bates, the action for the infringement of dramatic copyright reported in our last. It was contended, and, so far successfully, on the part of Mr. Duck (1), that under the Dramatic Copyright Act it was sufficient to prove that the performance was given in a place of dramatic entertainment, and, (2), even if this were not so, that the performance in question was a public one within the meaning of the statutes, although no money was taken at the doors.

THE OPPONENTS OF VACCINATION can claim little sympathy on general grounds from the wise and prudent. It may be feared, however, that their cause is often much advanced by the laches of the medical officers of the poor. Such a case appears to have occurred at St. Pancras Workhouse, where a woman who had been delivered of a child was vaccinated the day after her confinement. No injury was done to the woman, but the child died after three months' wasting, "caused by the absence of the mother's milk." The jury in their verdict strongly condemned the practice of vaccinating women so soon after child-birth, and directed copies of the depositions to be forwarded to the Local Government Board and the Board of Guardians.

EVEN THE PROVERBIAL WORM WILL TURN AT LAST, and the patience of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division has at length given way under the audacious attempt to protract to unendurable length the arguments for a new trial in the weary case of Belt v. Lawes by insisting that the evidence taken at the first trial, and filling some three volumes, should be read over as a preliminary, or, if not this, the 175 pages of Baron Huddleston's exhaustive summing-up. The judges on the first day took it in turns to read, each reading till his voice broke down, while his learned brethren mused or slept a little ostentatiously. But even Sir H. Giffard and his juniors were not bold enough to insist on the continuance of the farce, though they still demanded that the Baron's charge should be read through. On Tuesday,

however, when about half of this had been got through, the judges declined to hear any more, and insisted that counsel should confine themselves to points. They were desirous, the Chief Justice mildly said, to avoid what seemed like a public scandal; and certainly the unprofessional mind would hardly hesitate to apply the epithet to a case in which three judges and many counsel spend days on days in reading matter aloud to which nobody even pretends to listen, while the leader for the plaintiff leaves them *plantés là*, and goes merrily about his other business.

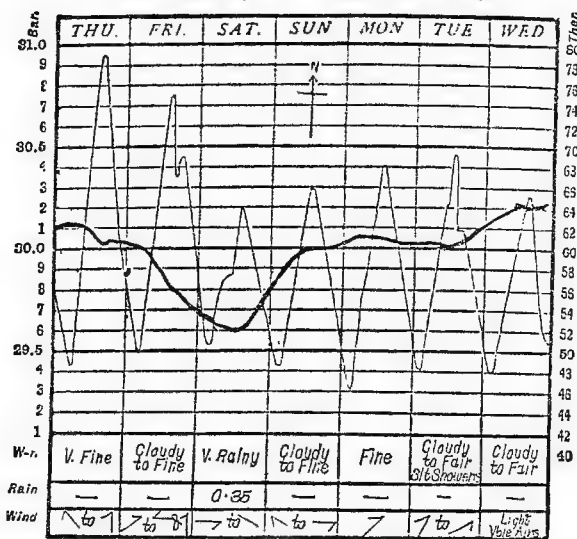
LONDON POLICE COURTS have lost an able magistrate in the somewhat unexpected death of Mr. C. E. Ellison. Mr. Ellison was called to the Bar in 1845, and appointed Police Magistrate at Worship Street in 1864. Thence, in 1871, he was transferred to Lambeth, where he presided, in conjunction with Mr. Chance, for over twelve years before his death.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY into the loss of the *Bywell Castle* on her voyage last winter from Alexandria to Hull was concluded last week before Mr. Commissioner Rothery. The steamer had left Alexandria "grievously overlaid," and was last seen off the coast of Portugal on January 29th. The application of the Board of Trade to condemn the owner in costs was rejected, it was not shown clearly why. The *Bywell Castle* was the vessel which ran down the Gravesend steamer *Princess Alice* in the summer of 1878.

IN THE CASE OF CATHERINE MARY RIBOLDI, the adopted child and heiress of the Vicomte Ruinart de Brimont, Mr. Justice Chitty has decided that the official solicitor be appointed her guardian with directions to leave her to be brought up in France under the care of M. de Brimont's executors. The order obtained December 20th, appointing as her guardian Mr. Brandon, a Jew, has been discharged, the Court not having at that time been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. The respondent will pay his own costs only.

### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM MAY 24 TO MAY 30 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been of a seasonal character, although less settled than of late. In the place of the high pressure areas which have been noticed recently, depressions have appeared on our north-west and northern coasts, but in the neighbourhood of London one rainy day only has occurred. The first day of the period (Thursday, 24th inst.) was exceptionally fine and hot, but during the day indications of the break-up of the high pressure system which had existed for some time set in, and on Friday (25th inst.) a rapid fall of the barometer took place. The weather, however, remained fairly fine. In the course of Saturday (26th inst.) the mercury reached its minimum, and was followed by a brisk rise, weather rainy throughout, with light westerly and north-westerly winds. Sunday (27th inst.) found pressure becoming more and more steady, and a generally fine day was experienced. Barometrical readings were fairly uniform on Monday and Tuesday (28th and 29th inst.), and fine weather generally again prevailed. Wednesday's (30th inst.) weather was cloudy and threatening; barometer steady. Temperature for the week has been rather above the average. The barometer was highest (30.23 inches) on Wednesday (30th inst.); lowest (29.59 inches) on Saturday (26th inst.); range, 0.63 inches. Temperature was highest (79°) on Thursday (24th inst.); lowest (47°) on Monday (28th inst.); range, 32°. Rain fell on one day only. Total amount, 0.35 inch.

SOME CURIOUS PIANOS are being made in Germany from ancient oak timber taken from the bed of the Rhine near Mayence, and supposed to be the remains of the Roman bridge built by Drusus over 2,000 years ago. These antique piles admit of a remarkably fine polish, and are very suitable for piano manufacturers from their hardened state and texture.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, according to the Secretary's Annual Report, now consists of seventy-eight life governors and seventy-one annual governors, 2,979 life members, 4,952 annual members, and nineteen honorary members, making a total of 8,099, and showing an increase of 141 members since last May. The funded property of the Society is close upon twenty thousand pounds, being 1,500% increase, and the balance of the current account is close upon six thousand pounds.—The 90th meeting will commence on Monday, July 16th, and close on Friday, July 20th; but the Implement Yard will be open to the public on July 14th. The medals for proficiency in bovine pathology have been awarded to Mr. Edgar of Dartford, Mr. Archer of Dunstable, and Mr. Greenwell of Louth, whose order of merit is as above. These medals will no longer be given, the competition being disappointingly meagre.

PUBLIC ART GALLERIES in BELGIUM during the present century have lost no small number of their treasures, particularly during the Wars of Independence and of the Empire, when patriotic collectors kindly took care of various *chef d'œuvres* in the time of danger, and unaccountably forgot to return them in time of peace. Lately some of these pictures have come to light in an unexpected manner, so that the Fine Art authorities are hunting up their property all over the country. Thus a Ghent antiquary recently bought a splendid De Craeyer, "The Vision of St. Augustine," for 22, and subsequently offered it to the State for 1,800. On inspection it was found that the picture had been stolen from the Ghent Museum many years ago, and the town brought an action against the owner, and got back their own without paying a farthing. Another item of Continental Art relates to the Munich International Art Exhibition, which promises to be very successful. America sends over sixty canvases, and Holland and Spain will contribute largely. England is represented by Alma Tadema, Holl, Cecil Lawson, Landseer, and Miss Montalba; France by Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, Bastien Lepage, and Doré. Herr Makart sends a fine picture, "The Favourite Page," and is now engaged on a painting of "Spring" as a companion to his "Summer" in the present Paris Salon. Practical Germans are grumbling at Herr Makart for his extravagant design for a palace—also in the Salon—which, though artistic and beautiful, would cost over 2,000,000. to build.



**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock, and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.****WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?**

What gives luxuriance to each tress, And pleases each one's fancies?  
What adds a charm of perfect grace, And Nature's gift enhances?  
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss, And what says each reviewer?  
"That quite successful is the use Of 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress, And makes it bright and glowing?  
What keeps it from Dandruff, too, And healthy in its growing?  
What does such wonders? Ask the press, And what says each reviewer?  
"That none can equal or approach 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress, Like some bright halo beaming?  
What makes the hair a perfect mass (Of splendid ringlets teeming?)  
What gives profusion in excess? Why, what says each reviewer?  
"The choicest preparation is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**

**RENEWER** has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings"—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed.

Messrs. Wm. Hays and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton Street, Dublin, write:—"We are recommending **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their Hair."

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**

**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.**

Would you have luxuriant hair, Beautiful, and rich, and rare;  
Would you have it soft and bright, And attractive to the sight?  
This you really can produce If you put in constant use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

The hair it strengthens and preserves, And thus a double purpose serves;  
It beautifies—improves it, too, And gives it a most charming hue,  
And thus in each essential way, It public favour gains each day—  
**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

If a single thread of hair Of a greyish tint is there, "This 'Renewer' will restore All its colour as before,  
And thus it is that vast renown Does daily now its virtues crown—  
**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

No matter whether faded grey, Or falling like the leaves away,  
It will renew the human hair, And make it like itself appear,  
And it will revive it, beautify, And every ardent wish supply—  
**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it takes for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first formed in the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be spiced with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be massaged and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

When the hair is weak and faded, Like the autumn leaves that fall, Then is felt that sudden feeling Which does every heart enthrall,  
Then we look for some specific To arrest it on its way,  
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress: Though the hair is thin and grey;  
It will strengthen and improve it, And work wonders day by day.  
It restores the colour, And brings back its beauty, too;  
For **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer That the present age can show;  
What produces wonders daily Which the world at large should know?  
Why, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** Eminently stands the first;  
Thus its fame by countless thousands Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens Human hair of every age?  
Why this famous great restorer With the ladies is the rage,  
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** Is the very best in use,  
For luxuriant tresses always Do its magic powers produce.

**THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER"**

are a Trade-Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is blown in the bottle.

The Mexican Hair Renewer, Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the World.

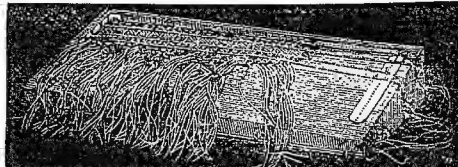
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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR MACRÉME LACE; Also

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MACRÉME  
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(as illustrated)



Sold by all Drapers and Fancy Warehousemen.

FINE LACE  
LINEN THREADS,  
for  
ANTIMACASSARS,  
&c., &c.,  
&c.

BUTTONS WILL NEVER COME OFF IF SEWN ON WITH

**BARBOUR'S LINEN THREADS**

which are sold on threepenny spools by all Drapery Establishments and Fancy Warehousemen.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS, Hilden Flax Mills, LISBURN, Ireland;**

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**THE Largest Linen Thread Manufacturers in the World.****THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.**

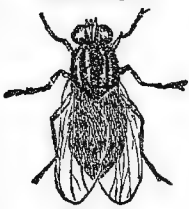
The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the **GENOA VELVETS** they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the Fast-woven Pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes it is unequalled; and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used, we specially recommend the **LOUIS VELVETEEN**.

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Mrs. WALTON's servants are delighted with it.

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Made with all recent improvements, combining portability with great power, extensive field, brilliant definition, and perfectly achromatic. The workmanship is of the best, and guaranteed to withstand any extreme climates. Price, including sling case:

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**ADVANTAGES OVER ANY OTHER MAKE OF CORSET.**

THIS CORSET HAS BEEN INVENTED to supply what was really wanted—viz., a Corset warranted not to split in the seams, at the same time combining every excellence required in a lady's Corset. All the parts are arranged diagonally instead of the ordinary upright pieces, the seams being thus relieved of a great portion of the strain. The material is also cut on the bias, and yields to the figure without splitting. The bones are arranged to give support to the figure where required (avoiding undue pressure), and by crossing the diagonal seams prevent the utmost strain in wear tearing the fabric. The speciality of construction gives the freest adaptability to the figure, making it unrivalled in its graceful proportions, and meeting the requirements of the latest fashions without any complications of belts, straps, &c. To prevent imitation every Corset is stamped. To be had of all high-class Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters; through the Principal Wholesale Houses.

This Corset has gained the Gold Medal at the New Zealand Exhibition.

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**GREAT BODILY STRENGTH**follows the use of **PEPPER'S QUININE** and**IRON TONIC.** By infusing new life into the nerves,

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system, the manifold symptoms of weakness in all stages

disappear, appetite returns, fatigue ceases, and a feeling

of recruited health results. Insist on having **Pepper's Tonic.** Sold by Chemists.**MESSRS. JAY**

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Dinner Services, from 21s. Dessert Services, 24s. 0d.  
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IS **LETTS' POPULAR ATLAS** JUST The *Saturday Review*, May 12, 1883, says:—"We can honestly add that the unmounted edition (42s. 2s.) of Messrs. Letts' Atlas is beyond all question the cheapest full compendium of geographical information to be obtained, and the most complete and most handsome." Detailed prospectus of **LETTS**, Limited, London Bridge, E.C.

**HAY FEVER.**

The most successful remedy for this distressing affection, and recommended by the medical profession as affording instant relief. Is

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THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, for Curing Colds, Catarrhs, and Ailments of the Respiratory Organs.

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**INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL**

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"T. LON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under date March 17, 1877, says: "This medicine has the valuable property of curing cold in the head. The man who has discovered a surer remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The morning I awoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh, I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy. BEFORE NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a colourless, tasteless fluid, called **GLYKALINE.**" The unsolicited correspondent of *Vanity Fair* bears testimony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes disinterestedly, "desiring," as he says, "only to make known the healing properties of **GLYKALINE**, and so to confer a boon on the suffering human race."

**GLYKALINE** is the surest and speediest Remedy for relieving all who suffer from obstructed breathing. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

**NEURALINE,**

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, For Curing and instantly relieving Toothache, Neuralgia, and Pains in the Nerves.

**NEURALINE** is known as a reliable specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and Sciatica. It relieves often INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted with these disorders.

**NEURALINE** seldom fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-house, Island of Lewis, N.B.:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD EVER APPLIED. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

**NEURALINE** is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

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AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR Preserving the Hands, the Skin, and Lips from Roughness, Chaps, &c.

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We are, Sir, faithfully yours,  
J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq.,  
Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain.  
His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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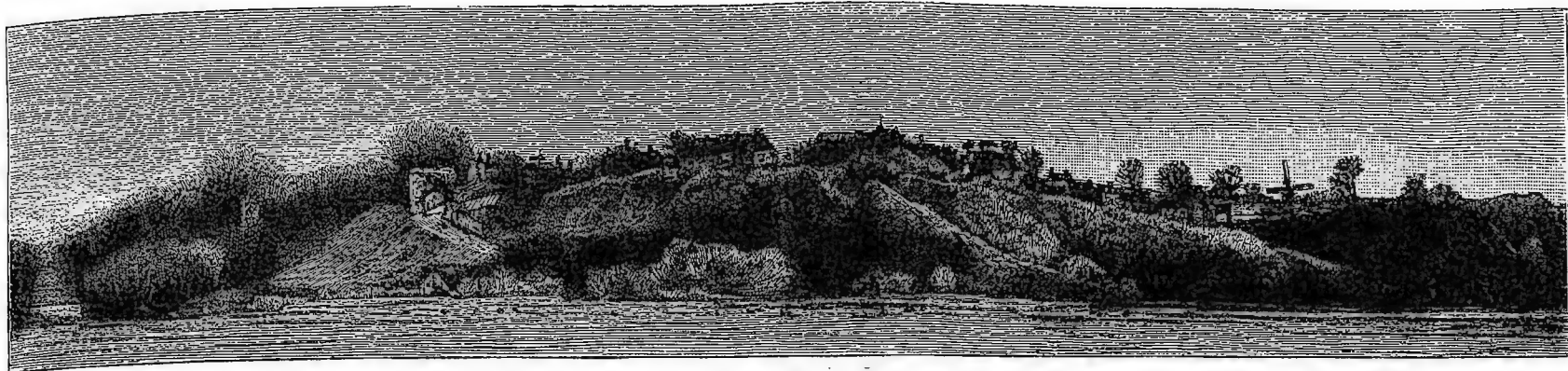
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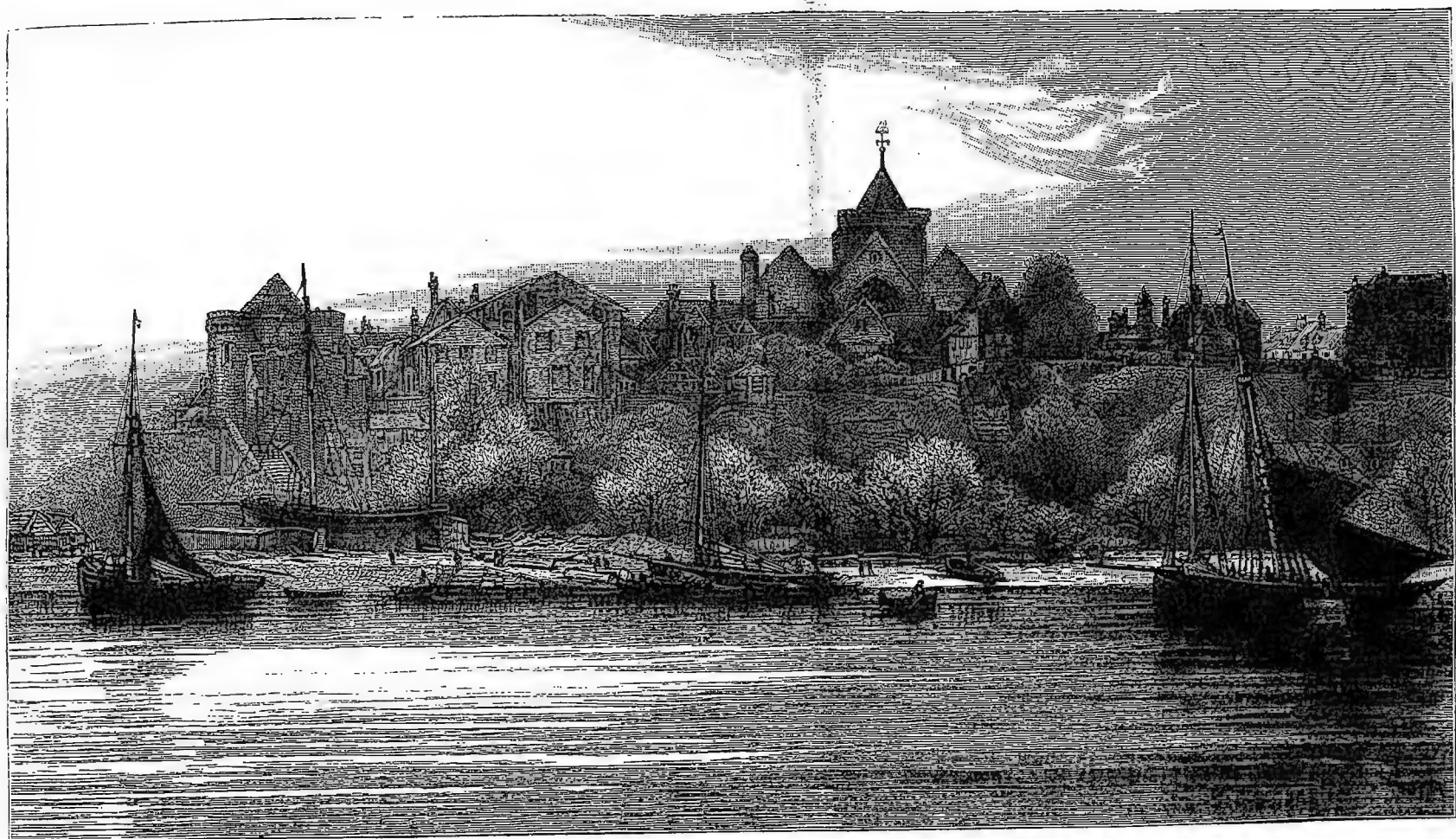
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WINCHELSEA FROM THE MARSHES

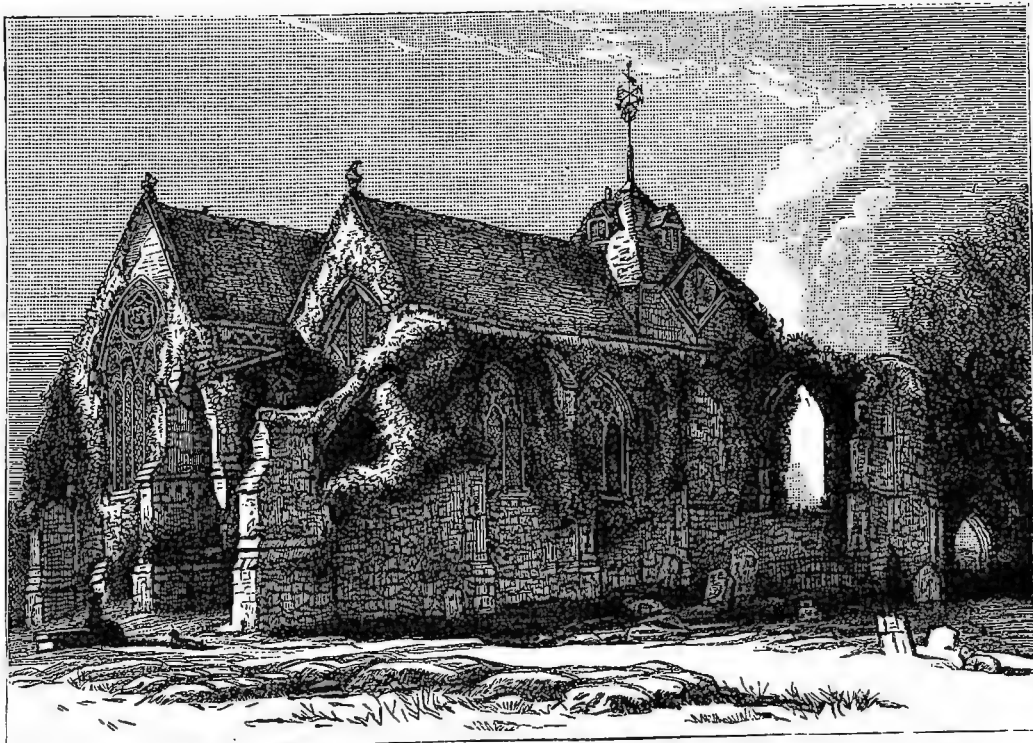


Ypres Tower

RYE FROM THE FERRY



THE WESLEY TREE



WINCHELSEA CHURCH



## NOTES AT WINCHELSEA AND RYE



The Strand Gate, Winchelsea.

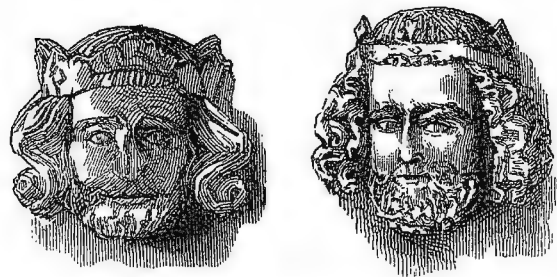
HE first view, after leaving Hastings, of the neighbourhood of the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye is visible from the slope of Fairlight Down, when a rich corner of Sussex, with spired villages, farmsteads, windmills, and wide ocean rising over the cliffs, stretches beneath us. The coast line, varying from steep rock to low verdant hill, curves round the marshes to Dungeness Point, a promontory that pierces the breakers like a jagged stiletto. Though

grey martello towers line the shore and lead the eye to the Rother, mists and flying shadows give such harmonious breadth to the glowing green of foliage and field, that at first glance one fails to distinguish Rye; but anon we note the square church tower and roofs running down the hill to that little stream which like a thread of silver links the town and sea. Descending the lane, in a walk of four miles we pass through the villages of Pett and Icklesham and reach the New Gate of Winchelsea, famous for Turner's "Liber Studiorum" plate. Another half mile brings us to the present village, no trace of town remaining in the intervening space, save field fences raised with cut stones of a dismantled monastery.

The island of Old Winchelsea disappeared under the sea. In building New Winchelsea Edward I. planned out some thirty-nine squares, covering a circumference of two miles, now shrunk into a few houses in a corner of the ancient site. The Church of St. Thomas stands in the centre of the remaining square,

... moulder-  
In all the imploring beauty of decay.

The nave has disappeared, the transepts are in ruins, and only the choir and its aisles remain. Inside are five monuments; those of Gervase and Stephen Alard on the south wall are exquisite in design and execution, the recumbent figure of the earlier knight being a masterpiece of carving. Supporting the canopies are sculptured heads of Edwards I. and II. and their respective consorts; that of the first-named is *minus* a nose—we know he was



frequently in the forefront of battle—that Damascus blades were keen—or did Oliver, arch-enemy of kings, strike off the Royal feature? How'er it be, enough remains to show a face of strength and capacity, such as might be accepted as that of the first and greatest of the *English Kings*. The mask of second Edward impresses one less favourably; the face altogether is handsome, but the straight weak mouth scarcely denotes a spirit masterful enough for an age when

... the good old rule  
Sufficed them; the simple plan  
That they should take who had the power,  
And they should keep who can.

In the "Friars' Grounds" near the church are ruins of a Chapel of the Virgin; the best aspect is from the corner where the chained eagle sits: shadowing trees chequer walls and window-arches, and the flower beds in front are very pretty. A monastery transformed into a farmhouse formerly stood here; and stories are told of the diamond (?) in the cliff below which bearded smugglers on murky nights.

West of the church is a noticeable tree. The Rev. John Wesley wrote in his journal:—"I went over to that poor skeleton of ancient Winchelsea; it is beautifully situated on the top of a steep hill. . . . I stood under a large tree . . . and called to most of the inhabitants, 'The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' This was the last open-air sermon preached by the founder of the Wesleys, whose pocket-Bible, companion of his missions, is handed from President to President as a sacred memento. But the old ash-tree with decaying trunk stands unprotected, by the churchyard wall, a mark for the burning zeal of wasp-hunting lads, and for the stormy blasts of winter. A few hundred yards and we come to the Strand Gate, on the summit of the north-east angle of the hill; while—

Beneath is spread like a green sea,  
... the waveless plain.

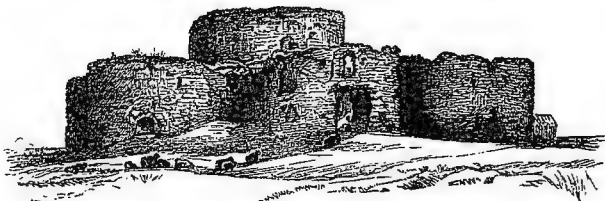
This plain, when covered by the sea, was the scene of the great naval battles of Edwards I. and III.—fiery preludes, as they proved, of five centuries of victory. Facing us, at two miles' distance, is Rye, looking like an old Flemish town; countless sheep are dotted over the marshes, lines of stunted willows indicating the labyrinth of deep watercourses that everywhere intersect the old ocean-bed. It is a long walk to the shore, and the right track should be ascertained, or time and temper will disappear in inglorious efforts at escape from a maze of drains and ditches. Puck never heard of Winchelsea, or many another jest would have made Oberon smile. A colony of rooks possess the grove of trees screening the sea-face of the hill, their nests swinging over the site of the vanished harbour. After sowing-time the fields near them require watching. We met one little guardian urchin, who had been all day on the marshes, exposed to that bitter east wind that vexed the country in early spring. He had well earned his wage of twopence. It is pleasanter to see the little fellows as Leech drew them, sitting grinning on five-bar gates above the rustling corn.

If monasteries, castles, and houses disappear, gardens remain—old-fashioned gardens such as Lord Beaconsfield praised and Lamb's garden-loving poet sung. Strolling past the house of the passion-flower, we found an ideal cottage home—a very shrine of Flora. From an arched doorway we saw its double gable, thickly covered with clustering clematis, its leafy windows, and the dovescotes, with their tenants in purple plumes or sheen of silver-grey, fluttering on the lawn; side-beds fragrant with musk carnations, sweet William, and mignonette; above, from o'erhanging sprays, "rose-leaves like flakes of crimson snow, paved the turf and the moss below. Odours of flowers mingle with sea-breezes on the rock, and form an elixir that should content an alchemist. We noted the figures on thirty tombstones, and found an average of over eighty-five years.

Crossing the marshes to Rye, halt midway at Camber Castle, an outwork of defence of the time of Henry VIII. It was connected with Winchelsea by a subterranean passage, and, like similar Kentish forts, has a strong central tower, surrounded by smaller ones connected by curtains. Green mounds, wallflowers, and wall-germander,

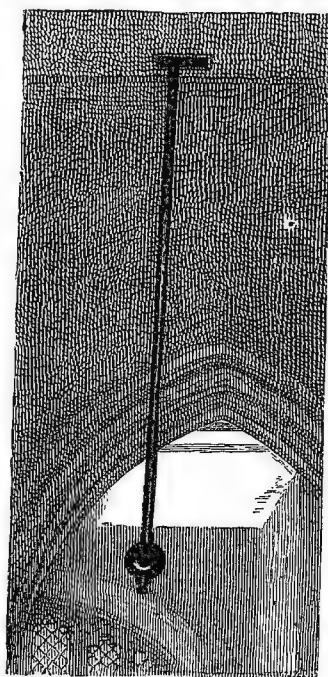
"gratings of strong iron that rust amid the accumulated ruins," and broken underground passages, repay a visit.

An old writer imagined the original site of Rye to have resembled Tyre, after fulfilment of the prophecy that it should be "a rock for the fisher to spread his net upon." It is a town of unexplored antiquity: a thriving harbour in Saxon times; a supplement to the Cinque Ports from the twelfth century; and, with the sister town,



chief mainstay of the English Navy to the heroic times of Elizabeth. With the receding sea, merchants and fleets departed, harbours became green meadows, and battlements were sold to the builders. Whatever the glory of the Portsmouth and Spithead of their day, they had their full share of troubles, old chronicles containing grievous records of perils by flood and fire, of plague, and of merciless slaughter by the French. But, more favoured than Winchelsea, Rye was never wholly abandoned by great Neptune, and fishing smacks at high water still come swiftly up the creek, and, anchoring below the dusky-red pyramidal town, form an element of its picturesque character. The Flemish aspect of the river front, with its combination of flat grassy banks, skeletons of unfinished smacks, and wharf lumber, with quaint hanging gardens and tangle of ropes and spars of boats, probably prompted the local legend, "that Prout would at times come down, make some score of sketches, and sell them to simple dealers as genuine studies from The Hague."

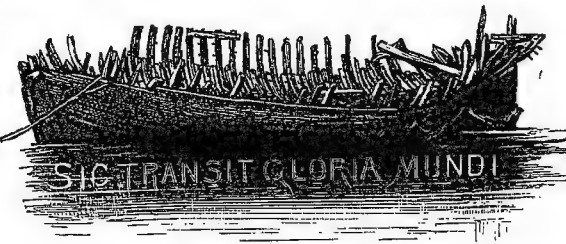
The angle of the town has for its apex the low and massive tower of St. Mary's, said to be the largest parish church in England. Its architectural vicissitudes, resulting from frequent partial destruction by aggressive neighbours, have grafted upon its original remains the styles of the thirteenth and three succeeding centuries. The old



Spanish clock has a two-seconds pendulum protruding from the ceiling, whose sedate movement above our head was found productive of disturbing influence, deepened when down the aperture came fitful eerie sounds of far-off whirling wheels, preceding, as we learned, the chiming of the quarters by the gilded Quarter Boys outside the tower.

The Ypres Tower, the oldest building in Rye, was designed as a look-out and centre of defence; the coast of France being visible from the roof, no sail could appear on these waters unseen by the watchmen. Nevertheless, when our kings and men-at-arms happened to be abroad, the French stormed the town as of yore, and, after two hundred years, the castle was humbled, and became a court-house, and now 'tis the common gaol.

Of remaining antiquities the Land Gate is a fine Gothic arch, flanked by round towers. Pocock's School interests us in connection with Thackeray's unfinished romance of "Denis Duval." And in the narrow streets two or three Tudor houses are to be found. From the place of the battlements the eye rests on the distant harbour, with its groups of masts, its cottages, and little church, the red light lingering by the shipping. As we bid farewell to ancient Rye "the banks fade dimmer away. . . . stars come out, and the night-wind brings up the stream murmurs and scents of the infinite sea."



## THE RUSSIAN REGALIA

WHEN Russia, towards the end of the tenth century, became a Christian land, on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Prince Vladimir I. with the Greek Princess Anna, the brothers of the bride, the Emperors Basil and Constantine, sent various insignia of Royalty from Byzantium to their newly-converted brother-in-law at Kief. Among these was a golden diadem, which has ever since been religiously preserved as the most important of the precious objects forming the Russian Regalia. It is generally known as the *shapka* of Monomachus, *shapka* being a word, presumably of Turkish origin, designating a fur cap, or other head-covering. The name of Monomachus attached to this "cap of maintenance" appears to have originally belonged to the Greek Emperor Constantine, but it was afterwards supposed to refer to Vladimir II., Monomachus, of Kief, the great-grandson of the sainted Vladimir I. In the testamentary documents of the early rulers of Russia the hereditary crown was simply styled "the Golden Cap." It was not till the time of Ivan IV., in the sixteenth century, that it was officially designated "the Cap of Monomachus." Along with it there were preserved in the Royal Treasury, up to the beginning of the thirteenth century, numerous other costly and time-honoured relics of the past. But during the terrible period of the Tartar subjection the greater part of them were stolen or destroyed. After the consolidation of the Russian realm under the Tsars of Moscow, who shook off the Tartar yoke, the National Treasury again became rich in jewelled ornaments and embroidered robes. These treasures, however, were considerably reduced in numbers during the "troublesome period" of Polish ascendancy, when the troops of the King of Poland occupied Moscow for a time, his son Ladislas having been elected to the Russian Throne. In order to satisfy the demands of these unwelcome visitors, the Boyars who were entrusted with the care of the Crown property were obliged to melt down much of the ancient plate, and even to pledge two of the Royal crowns, one of which had belonged to the usurper Boris Godunov,

and the other had been commenced, but not completed, for the pretender known as the False Demetrius. The French invasion of 1812 again exposed the Regalia to danger. They were sent away to Nijni Novgorod, where they remained till 1814, when they were restored to Moscow. There they have remained ever since in the *Orujnaya Palata*, or Treasury, in the Kremlin.

When the half-brothers Ivan and Peter, the surviving sons of the Tsar Alexis Mikhailovitch, were crowned at Moscow on June 23, 1682, two diadems were employed, for a second golden *shapka* had been constructed in imitation of the hereditary crown. To it the name was given of the "Cap of Monomachus of the Second Order" (No. 3 in our illustration). Two other diadems, known respectively as the Diamond Caps of the Tsars Ivan and Peter, were afterwards made for these young monarchs. That which bears Ivan's name (No. 4) was completed by the Court jewellers in 1687, and was valued in 1702 at 15,211 roubles. It contained 900 diamonds. Peter's crown contained 847, and was valued at 16,930 roubles. For the coronation of the short-lived Czar Ivan's daughter Anne, who succeeded to the throne on the death of the still more short-lived Emperor Peter II., the grandson of Peter the Great, there was made what is known as "the Imperial Crown of Anna Ivanovna" (No. 8). It contains about 2,500 diamonds and several rubies, the largest of which was bought at Pekin in 1676, and was valued in 1725 at 60,000 roubles. Three of the other diadems forming part of the Russian Regalia are invested with special historic interest. One of these is the "Brocaded Cap" known as "The Siberian" (No. 1), which dates back to the time of the acquisition of Siberia during the reign of the Tsar Ivan the Terrible, in the sixteenth century. Another is "The Crown of the Kingdom of Kazan" (No. 7). It is said to have been given by Ivan the Terrible to the Khan of Kazan, when that defeated Tartar chieftain, his forces having been entirely crushed by those of the Tsar, embraced Christianity, and changed his former name of Edigei for that of Simeon. The third is the crown of Georgia, long possessed by the native rulers of that ancient Principality, which became a Russian province at the beginning of the present century. A legend current in the Caucasus asserts that the crown fell down from heaven, being a celestial present to a Georgian king who had treated with remarkable courtesy a singularly unsavoury mendicant. Perhaps the most beautiful, as works of art, of all the numerous objects which compose the Russian Regalia are the two Orbs with which are associated the names of Monomachus (No. 6) and of Alexis Mikhailovitch (No. 2). The more ancient of these is supposed to have been sent from Byzantium to the Grand Prince Vladimir I. of Kief, together with the hereditary crown. The other was made at Constantinople by order of the Tsar Alexis, the second of the Romanoffs. It was brought to Moscow in 1662, the price paid for it being 7,917 roubles.



A GOOD many people feel towards the inside of a prison much as Bluebeard's wife did towards that forbidden room, and this demand has always met with a pretty abundant supply. "D.S.'s" "Eighteen Months' Imprisonment" (Routledge) differs from similar works in the cynical frankness of the writer. He is a "gentleman," imprisoned for some bill-discounting transaction, the money-lender in which, one White (who, he says, first took interest from him at the rate of 240l. per cent., and then got him imprisoned), he gibbets in the most unsparring way. He promises, by the way, to publish a complete list of money-lenders and their doings, which is to throw the revelations in *Truth* completely into the shade. "D.S." weighs over nineteen stone, and it is great fun to see him noting the effect of prison diet on corpulency. He has, on the whole, a very good time—writing, whenever he is so minded, to friends outside; getting food-dainties and unlimited tobacco. Smoking is probably unattainable, the "weed" in question was used for chewing. The two things that strike us most are the deference to prisoners of "D.S.'s" "class," as he calls it, provided, *i.e.*, they don't stand on their dignity; and the extremely unpleasant nature of many of the arrangements. That the itch-bath in the principal London prisons should be in the hospital-kitchen is startling. The kitchen, moreover, is in the main thoroughfare, passed through daily by Visiting Justices or Prison Commissioners. We are glad "D.S." did not lose his tobacco (he actually got hold of one of Dr. Lamson's cigars); but we do object to unfairness, and to the treatment of individuals being left to the discretion of warders. "D.S." got on wonderfully; but a less genial nature might have exposed him to very galling treatment. "D.S." by the way, is careful to assure us that he is a public benefactor, having succeeded in getting the licence of one of the worst sinks of London iniquity withdrawn. His book is certainly most amusing; and we have no doubt his estimate of the British turnkey is, on the whole, a true one.

In "The Still Hunter" (New York, Ford; London, Trübner) Mr. T. S. Van Dyke gives, in a very readable volume, the results of much experience in deer and antelope hunting. Many a sportsman who is never likely to get a shot at a deer likes to know how the work is done. Besides, Mr. Van Dyke gives some chapters on the rifle, the killing power of bullets, &c., which are sure to be generally useful. We can well understand that patience is the still-hunter's cardinal virtue; and we think it very likely that increased wariness is transmitted by descent, so that the six-months-old fawn is now more difficult to handle than were the mighty bucks of thirty years ago; but we find it hard to believe that "no advance has been made in the art of killing at long ranges, except in so far as the breech-loader allows more shots to be fired before the game gets away." Mr. Van Dyke's book is invaluable to that increasing class which seeks its sport in the New World.

"The Parish of Kilby," and "Kingsthorpeiana" (Elliot Stock) are both local records, but the former tells of a Lincolnshire village as it is, how the farmers live, what are their relations with the squire, the parson, and the labourers. With the latter they get on badly enough. There is a strike, which the men time the very thick of the hay harvest. The hero of Mrs. Mason's story, however, saves his hay capitally, one scarcely knows how, and as his reward he is finally rewarded with the parson's half-sister, to the intense horror of the parson's wife. As this hero was already engaged to a farmer's pretty daughter, Mrs. Mason considerably brings in a god out of the machine, in the shape of a young London linen-draper, whose jokes and comic songs make Miss Pollie as eager to give up the hero as he is to get rid of her. The book just answers to its title—"a simple story of a quiet place;" but, though there is no word painting or fine writing, it is a good story, and the parson's wife ought to take rank among our typical characters. The other book is simply a calendar of documents in the Church Chest of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, with extracts from some of them. These extracts bring out clearly the importance of "the great coney question,"—the yeomen of Kingsthorpe meeting with ploughs and horses to break up the infested grass-lands, the people unable to attend Mass of Sundays for fear of stumbling into a burrow, an under-keeper assailing a priest at his own church door on a charge of coney-hunting. Conies seem to have been as great a plague in the neighbourhood of Kingsthorpe as they have become in parts of Australia. Many quaint words occur in the Court-roll (which Kingsthorpe is very lucky in possessing, those of many



manors being scattered to the winds). Thus, conye-clapper is explained *clapier*, a hutch, thence "a heap of stones or earth, with boughs, whereunto they may retire themselves." Of course the dog-Latin is amusing; "habens les persnippes crescentes in feld" is a fair example. The orthography is, as usual, vague; Mr. Sessyl is hardly recognisable as the future Lord Burghley. Mr. Glover has done good service in calling attention to these very curious records. We hope his book may lead to other church chests being examined.

Now that the Patent Law is under revision the second volume of Mr. R. A. Macfie's "Copyright and Patents for Inventions" (Edinburgh: Clark; London: Hamilton Adams; New York: Scribner and Co.) is sure to be useful. Mr. Macfie is an enthusiast, and for 5s. gives us more than 600 pp., chiefly in refutation of M. Chevalier. We call special attention to the chapter on "The Federation of the British Empire." The book contains all the important evidence on the subject since the year 1829. We quite agree with Mr. Macfie that free trade in patents would probably expose us to a host of even more worthless inventions than many with which we are now burdened.

Very few people probably were induced, even by Carlyle, to accept Frederick II. as a hero. Those who may be tempted to do so should carefully compare with the Chelsea philosopher's panegyric the Duc de Broglie's "Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa" (Sampson Low). In these two volumes the great strong man does not come out at all well. It is easy to get a million crowns out of a bishop, and a province or two out of an Empress-Queen, if only you will bully and cajole as Frederick did whenever bullying and cajolery would serve his turn. His language about England was frank in the extreme. "Send away that jackanapes of an Englishman," he wrote of Sir T. Robinson; "and send a courier to let me know he is gone. If he isn't off in twenty-four hours I shall have a fit of apoplexy. If he asks another audience, refuse him flatly. His fool of a King of England is the dupe of his folly." Lord Hyndford fared no better, and the Frenchmen's turn came in the midst of all Valori's assurances that all was right. The strange thing is, not that Frederick did what the blind folly of almost all with whom he had dealings invited him to do, but that when he called the French "Ce peuple fou, brutal, et galant, Superbe en enfortune en des malheurs rampant," Voltaire forgot his nationality and praised the insulting doggerel. Literary vanity must have been very much stronger in his breast than patriotism. How far the Duke proved his point, that France was wholly disinterested ("making war for an idea") in trying to exalt the German Empire at the expense of the House of Austria, and how for this end she refused the Low Countries and the whole Rhine frontier, which Maria Theresa would gladly have given her, may be doubtful; but, however this may be, the book is well worth reading, if only as a corrective to national vanity. We are proud of Carlyle as a historian; M. de Broglie has a good word for d'Arnetti, the Austrian, and Droysen, the Prussian, and highly praises the judicial Ranke; but Carlyle he scarcely deigns to mention at all. Fleury's letter to the Empress, offering Silesia in exchange for Bohemia, on which Carlyle and Michelet lay such stress, he believes is a pure invention. "The German historians have quite given it up. They leave it to the French to pick up the falsehoods they reject."

Development is often laughed at by those who have a very hazy notion of what it means. Dr. Andrew Wilson's "Chapters on Evolution" (Chatto and Windus) are great helps towards clearing and fixing ideas. He has summarised the arguments from missing links, from embryology, from degeneration; and his numerous illustrations are a great help to the text. A series of hoofs is the best evidence that the horse is a developed orhippus; a series of skeletons shows how much bird there was in several old saurians, and how much reptile in some of the earliest forms of birds. The whole book is full of teaching; the chapter on "Colonial or Compound Animals," for instance, brings out many unexpected analogies between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

One of the books of the season is undoubtedly Lord Ronald Gower's "My Reminiscences" (Kegan Paul). Lord Ronald belongs thoroughly to both worlds, the *beau monde* and the world of art and literature. He has a deal to tell about what always delights English readers, and is just as delightful to those of other nationalities—the habits of the very great. His mother's position brought him much into contact with the Royal Family. Then his artistic tastes were fostered by the congenial atmosphere of Stafford House; and at Cambridge, with a set of which Burnand was the life and soul, his real love of literature and the drama were duly cultivated. The book is in admirable taste. The son of a duke, and kinsman of many others, Lord Ronald never oppresses us with a greatness which we, nevertheless, are glad to remember throughout. On many questions of fact he is an important witness. The Sutherland evictions, for instance, have lately, by Professor Blackie, been made the ground of serious charges against Lord Ronald's grandfather. The truth of these Lord Ronald denies *in toto*. If there was any cruelty, it was the steward's fault; and the evicted people were comfortably settled in Canada. The family character inclines us to this view, in spite of the fact that of the two sides to a story there is usually some truth in both; for, in the house of Leveson-Gower, not latent only, but real kindness is hereditary. To this almost every page in these volumes bears evidence, while every page is stamped with the good humour of the writer—that good humour which comes of perfect health and consequent high spirits.

Pageants pass before us in Lord Ronald's pages; in "Old Court Customs and Modern Court Rule" (Bentley), the Hon. Mrs. Arnytage tells us how pageants are, and have been, made since Richard III. wore at his crowning "Buske Ermins, Powderyns, and spurs all gilt;" while his horse was decked with "Letens Bohoran longe frence of Venys"—an ornament which surely needs interpretation. It may interest some readers to know that at the christening at Chesterfield House, in 1802, when King George and Queen Charlotte were sponsors, the gold buttons on the coats of four Stanhopes cost a guinea each; and the christening cake was (after the guests had gone) packed up and sent to Buckingham Palace. That verily was a ceremony got up regardless of expense.



## THE ROYAL ACADEMY

### IV.

BESIDES the pictures already noticed, Mr. Hook sends an inland river scene, with a boy fishing in the foreground, "The Wily Angler" (324), true alike in detail and in general effect; and a Cornish coast view, "Carting for Farmer Pengelly" (331), redolent with the freshness of sea air. In both pictures the figures are characteristic and in perfect keeping with the inanimate features of the scene. The general sense of harmony that pervades these works is absent from Mr. J. Brett's large "Yellow Sands" (142). All the individual facts of Nature—the curiously-formed water-worn rocks, the rippling sea, the ribbed sand, and the sea birds—are depicted with extraordinary fidelity and searching skill; but the painter has not succeeded in combining these isolated beauties into a homogeneous and consistent whole. The same merits and shortcomings are to be seen in Brett's second work, "Welsh Dragons" (809). Both pictures are deficient in atmosphere and space. Mr.

H. Moore's sea coast picture, "Between the Showers" (1,461), is full of tone, and conveys a vivid impression of natural effect. It would be entitled to more notice, but that it greatly resembles many of his previous works. Immediately opposite to it hangs one of the most powerful pictures in the exhibition. It is by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, and bears the appropriate and suggestive title, "Toil, Glitter, Grime, and Wealth on a Flowing Tide" (1,493). It represents with great force and fidelity one of the reaches of the Thames below bridge by the light of early morning. A gleam of sunshine breaking through the clouds is vividly reflected from the surface of the water; heavily laden barges are floating up with the tide, while huge ships rising behind are dimly discerned through the fog-laden atmosphere. A slight tendency to exaggerate the sudden transitions of light and dark is observable, but the effect is impressive, and in the main true. The picture is rich in tone, and painted throughout with a breadth of touch appropriate to its large size. We feel glad that the Royal Academy has devoted some of the proceeds of the Chantry Fund to its purchase, as Mr. Wyllie has been for some time, and is still, one of the most valued artists on our regular staff.

Mr. J. MacWhirter's picture of a long line of sea-coast with a picturesque fishing village, "Corrie, Isle of Arran" (157), is fresh in tone and suggestive of movement. In every way it is preferable to his more conventional inland views, of which there are several in the collection. Mr. Peter Graham, on the contrary, appears to less advantage in his loosely painted "A Lonely Shore" (354) than in the large picture of rough Highland cattle on a moor overlooking a small lake, called "A Quiet Noon" (86). The effect of bright sunshine in the foreground and the vaporous mist that partially veils the more distant parts are faithfully rendered. Landscape and cattle are also very artistically combined in Mr. Mark Fisher's fresh and luminous picture of a Sussex orchard, "Early Summer" (730); and in the large "Gathering the Flock" (279), glowing with warm evening light, by Mr. H. W. B. Davis. In "Autumn Morning" (435) Mr. Vicat Cole has depicted a scene of great natural beauty with sympathetic skill; the trees, rich with varied autumnal tints and their clear reflections in the placid river, are admirably rendered. It seems to us greatly superior to his larger view of "Windsor" (297). In a snow scene, "Under the Beeches, Malvern" (364), by Mr. David Bates, the complicated ramifications of the tall trees are represented with skill and knowledge; and there is much good landscape draughtsmanship in Mr. A. C. Sealy's "Grist from the Mill" (447). Mr. David Murray's picture of an old-fashioned orchard in full blossom, with a group of well-painted geese in the foreground, "Spring-time at Tillietudlem Castle, Lanarkshire" (843) is remarkable for its vernal freshness of tint and unconventional mode of treatment. Mr. Bryan Hook's "Marsh and Moorland" (124), with cattle in the foreground, is finely graduated in tone and painted in a good style. Mr. J. Farquharson's "The Joyless Winter's Day" (764)—which, like Mr. Wyllie's picture, has been purchased by the Academy—represents a shepherd with his dog and a few sheep in a snow-storm. It bears evidence of the most careful observation of nature, and is infinitely superior to the painter's more ambitious figure composition called "Where Next?" (1,492). Among many other landscapes worthy of notice are Mr. Leslie Thompson's low-toned but luminous view of "Rye, Sussex" (577); Mr. F. Walton's rich and sombre "Gentle Autumn" (531); a picturesque study of "Old Cottages at Winchelsea" (553), by Mr. Percy Belgrave, and a view of "A Spanish Aqueduct" (1,483), in which the effect of bright sunlight is rendered with surprising force, by Mr. Adrian Stokes.

It is long since we have seen a picture of domestic sentiment displaying so great a command of emotional expression, combined with cultivated technical skill, as "The Last Look" (70), by Mr. Maynard Brown. The face of the woman who, with her children clinging to her, stands by the foot of her husband's coffin, is profoundly pathetic; the attitudes of the four figures are natural and impulsive, and the picture is treated throughout in a refreshingly simple manner. The scene seems to be laid in Germany, and in Germany the painter has evidently acquired his executive method. The workmanship is of the most finished kind, and the picture is distinguished besides by accurate draughtsmanship and fine modelling of form. Like most works of the school, however, it wants suffused light, and is over-bleak in the shadows. In a picture which he calls "Lochaber No More" (611), Mr. J. Watson Nicol has depicted, without exaggeration or false sentiment, an old shepherd, with his weeping daughter and sympathetic collie dog beside him, on the deck of a ship, watching his rapidly-receding native hills. The picture is good in composition and colour, and in every way tastefully treated. Mr. R. Bottomley's "Maternité" (642) represents, on a life-sized scale, a very poor woman—apparently French—with a child in her arms, arrested in her walk through a picture gallery by the serene beauty of a "Virgin and Child" hanging on the wall. The action of the woman is perfectly natural, but the perspective of the canvas she is looking at so wistfully is incorrect. The colour of the picture is agreeable, and it is painted in a broad and effective style.

Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, whose pictures, realising the life and manners of the remote past, we have sometimes noticed, appears in great force. "The Favourites of the Emperor Honorius" (462) is infinitely the best work that he has produced, and one of the most interesting in the Exhibition. While it attracts immediate attention by its originality and fresh unconventional mode of treatment, its technical qualities are such as to satisfy the most critical judgment. It represents the enervated young Emperor seated in an attitude of languid ease, feeding the pigeons that flutter round his chair, while monks and ministers, with inclined heads, wait for an audience. The figures are significant in their gestures, and well designed; and, together with all their appropriate surroundings, they are painted in an excellent style, combining breadth of touch with completeness of realisation. The picture derives an additional charm from its beauty of colour, the local tints being exquisitely pure in quality, and most skillfully disposed. A very different type of autocrat is depicted in Mr. F. W. W. Topham's large picture, "Roman Triumph" (1,451). The head of the "Emperor," who, accompanied by his son, and with a slave holding a golden crown over his head, is driving his triumphal chariot with reckless impetuosity through a crowd of adulatory citizens, is marked by conscious power and strength of will. There are some inequalities in the work, and the colour is unnecessarily monotonous; but the composition is good, and it is treated in a large and simple style. A large and elaborate composition by Mr. H. Schmalz, showing Greek maidens and youths, crowned with flowers, entering the "Temple of Eros" (710), is distinguished by great beauty of design and finished workmanship. In a picture called "The Maiden's Race" (1,518), Mr. J. R. Weguelin has represented, with much ability, several partially denuded Greek girls preparing to run in the Olympic Stadium.

In the sculpture galleries portraiture largely predominates. Works of an imaginative or poetic kind are less numerous even than in any recent year. Among the very few representations of the nude human figure, the most important is the colossal bronze "Perseus," by Mr. George Simonds. The moment chosen by the artist is when the son of Danae suddenly unveils the head of Medusa and turns his adversaries into stone. The action is finely conceived; and the figure, which is a good type of humanity in a high condition of physical development, is modelled with consummate skill and knowledge. We are inclined to think that this is a greater achievement than the "Dionysos," which first brought the sculptor into prominence. The life-sized draped figure of a woman stealthily creeping forward, with a dagger concealed behind her, called "Vengeance," by Mr. S. Fry, though it has not the severe simplicity that properly belongs to sculpture, is full of expressive energy and

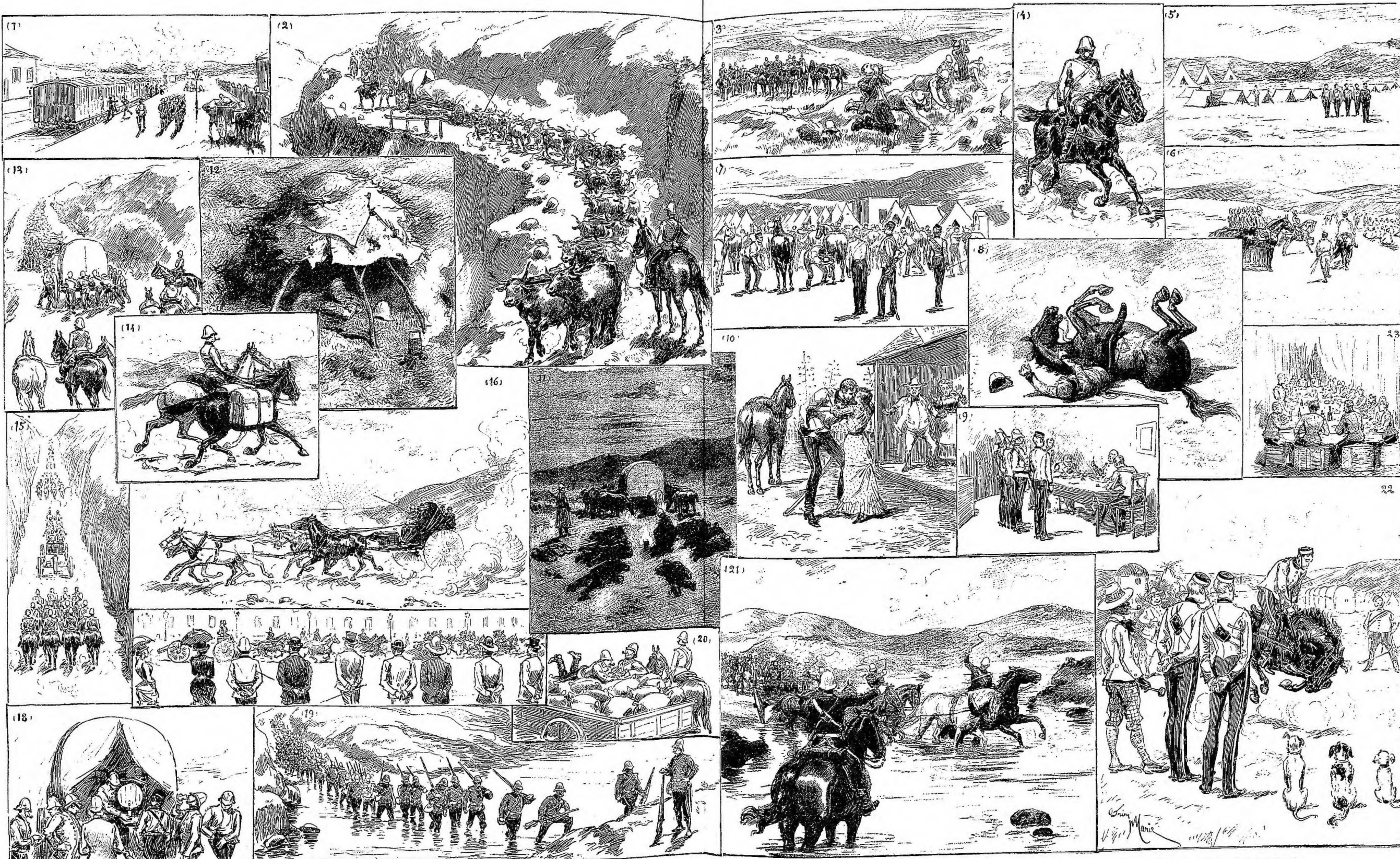
dramatic power. Mr. J. Stirling Lee's recumbent figure, "Dawn of Womanhood," does not approach very nearly to abstract perfection of form; but it is skillfully modelled, and there is much beauty in the head. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft sends no large work; but his statuette of "Miss Rachel Sassoon" is gracefully designed, and his marble bust of "John Eric Erichsen, Esq., F.R.S.," is full of character, and finely executed. Close by this is a strikingly life-like bust, also in marble, of "The Late H. Weekes, R.A.," by a less-known artist, Mr. W. R. Ingram. Mr. J. E. Boehm is represented by a colossal figure of "Sir Francis Drake," in his most robust and exuberant style; and several smaller works, including an animated head, in bronze, of "J. E. Millais, R.A.," and a marble bust of "The Earl of Derby." By Mr. T. Woolner there is a bust, in marble, considerably larger than life, of "Mr. Gladstone," treated with great simplicity; and another, almost equally good, of "Sir William Erle." The varying modulations of form in these works are rendered with consummate ability. Mr. A. Gilbert's bronze "Study of a Head" shows a fine sense of style, together with cultivated artistic skill. Mr. W. Tyler's terra-cotta bust of a very little girl, "Miss Eleanor Stephen," is delicately modelled, and charmingly child-like in expression. Mr. R. B. Browning's life-like bronze mask, "Adelia Abbruzzi," Mr. J. Adams Acton's animated bust of "Sir Patrick Colquhoun," and a terra-cotta head of "Dr. Hugh W. Diamond," are among other works deserving notice.



THERE is likely to be some debate, among the widening circle who have learned to look upon Mr. David Christie Murray as among the most promising of the younger generation of novelists, as to the place of "Hearts" (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus) in the list of his works hitherto. There are certainly fewer salient characters to stamp it with their individuality, in the manner of Young George in "Joseph's Coat," or the American in "Val Strange." But in most, if not in all, other respects, we are disposed to give the preference, on the whole, to the latest novel; and this with the more assurance, seeing that its merits are of a kind to grow upon the mind rather than to strike it instantly. The interest depends less upon the development of any exceptional form of character than upon the relations naturally arising between certain strongly contrasted types; and, in this respect, the plot is admirably constructed. So natural, indeed, is the effect, that, assuming the *dramatis personae* and their original relations, the incidents have the rare quality of appearing inevitable. None are expected, any more than in real life; and yet the reader feels that just these things must have happened in one particular way, and that no other could have been possible. Mr. Murray is not afraid either of making his hero a real hero, or his villain a real villain. Indeed, he expresses as well as implies the old-fashioned belief that there is such a thing as complete, absolute, self-satisfied wickedness of heart and brain; that, while it is compatible with the highest talent, it is nevertheless the supreme form of folly; and that, while it is its own worst punishment, it is also the worst possible policy. His views of life, both of its good and its evil, of its wisdom and its folly, are wholesome, manly, and strong, and are urged with the humour as well as with the pathos that can only come of conviction deep enough to afford to be playful. It is impossible in a short space to examine his characters one by one, since all are finished portraits, and every point in each depends for its full effect upon contrast with some point in another. It must be a very wide grasp that can give equal effect, and to some extent even an equality of sympathy, to a good-hearted but pig-headed and grotesquely vain old squire, and to a passionate Italian woman, whose vengeance brings us into that region of the greater passions into which the contemporary novelist, as a rule, whether from conscious weakness or from a slavery to an imaginary popular taste, dares not enter. But the shortest notice must not dismiss this finely conceived and executed novel without mention of the short and impressive preface, which deals a simply crushing blow at the theory of those who maintain that there are no more stories left to tell. Both in theory and in practice Mr. Murray has settled that matter fairly. He not only has found a story, and told it, but has given his readers every reason to believe that he at any rate will not, in the new American fashion, travel through human life as from Dan to Beersheba, and find it barren. His word on this matter is so well timed that the preface is almost as well worth the critic's study as the novel is worth the reader's study—which is saying a good deal.

The name of "A. Mary F. Robinson" on the title page of a novel for the first time is sufficient of itself to create a certain *succès d'estime* on the part of those to whom it is already familiar in the less difficult art—for so we will dare, in despite of poets, to call it—of poetry. At any rate, in "Arden" (2 vols.: Longmans, Green, and Co.), she appears before a wider and more exigent public than heretofore, and must be judged on correspondingly different lines. "Arden" is a graceful rather than a powerful work, and more to be commended as one of high promise than by reason of its many excellencies. It is somewhat idyllic in its character, according to the rather vague but sufficiently understood popular use of the word, and, avoiding everything like an approach to passion, deals tenderly with certain subtle phases of feeling in the heart of a girl who remains without the awakening of real self-consciousness to the end. The construction is inartistic, as might be expected in the case of a story from a pen unpractised in fiction, and guided by a very probable indifference to the severe and self-sacrificing canons which compel the novelist to reject more material than he uses. For example, the selection of Italy for the scene of the earlier portion of Arden's history has absolutely no artistic purpose, nor does the choice lead to the introduction of any matter of interest apart from the story. The picture is little more than conventional. The real interest begins, and begins very pathetically and strikingly, when the girl finds herself at Arden, the remote country village after which she was named, with a heart full of the need to give and receive love, of the desire to do her duty, and of the hunger for its reward, but in the midst of uncongenial and incomprehensible surroundings which baulk her at every turn. All this is admirably studied, as if from the life, and with all that effect, similar to that of personal experience, of which feminine pens alone seem to understand the full secret, where the feelings are concerned. Miss Robinson appears to write from within her heroine, so to speak, rather than to study her from without, and has in any case thought out the contrast between Arden's good intentions and her invincible circumstances down to the finest of details. Nothing is over-strained; and one misses only the acquired touch which will in due time doubtless give force and sharpness to Miss Robinson's at present over delicate lines. Probably she will not agree with us when we say that she does not understand the art of ending a story. Of course there is no need to be definite, and to say in so many words what became of everybody; but, after all, a novel writer writes, or should write, for novel readers; and their tastes are still, happily, somewhat robust, and do not like to be put off with a feeling that the better part of a story in which they have become interested has been left untold. In every respect "Arden" is so good that its slightest shortcomings ought not to be passed unnoticed, with a view to the successors to which its readers will be certain to look forward. From this point of view, a work of such admirable promise demands something more valuable than the cordial praise which is amply due to it on the whole.





1. TROOPS LEAVING KING WILLIAMSTOWN STATION.—2. A BAGGAGE WAGON ON THE ROAD.—3. A DRINK ON THE ROAD.—4. AN ORDERLY CARRYING MAILS.—5. CAMP OF THE C.F.A. DETACHMENT STATIONED AT THE T'SOLO, GRIGUALAND EAST.—6. A PITSO, OR MEETING, BETWEEN A MAGISTRATE AND PONDO CHIEF AT GONGOLOBO, PONDOLAND.—7. STABLE PARADE, CAMP OF THE C.F.A., UMTATA.—8. A NASTY FALL.—9. A COURT-MARTIAL.—10. THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.—11. A HALT FOR THE NIGHT.—12. TENTE D'ABRI: A SHELTER ERECTED BY MEN ON DUTY ON COLD NIGHTS.—13. MEN HELPING A WAGON UP A BAD ROAD.—14. AN ORDERLY WITH OFFICERS' BAGGAGE.—15. C.F. ARTILLERY ON THE LINE OF MARCH.—16. THE POST-CART.—17. C.F. ARTILLERY ENTERING A TOWN.—18. THE CANTEN WAGON.—19. CAPE INFANTRY FORDING THE T'SITSA RIVER.—20. MEN ON A MEALIE WAGON.—21. C.F. ARTILLERY CROSSING THE "DOUBLE DRIFT" AT THE BASHEE RIVER.—22. SITTING A "BUCK-JUMPER."—23. THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CHRISTMAS DINNER.





THERE is so extensive a choice of designs and materials that our readers will find themselves puzzled what to select from the number of pretty things which are so temptingly displayed by milliners and in the shops.

As there seems to be a prospect of summer weather there are a great many garden parties for this month, and for these and other afternoon parties white or very light colours are worn by the young people. The revival of crinolines and the introduction of crinolettes has brought muslin into favour again in all its varieties of book, mull, and Indian; some of the new designs in colour-printed muslins are simply charming; they are made up with a profusion of lace and ribbon. It is always well to have a silk petticoat under a thin muslin or nun's veiling, or, better still, it should be used as a foundation on which to arrange the lace flounces and muslin gatherings. In the course of our *tournee* for this month we saw a very great variety in nun's veiling of every shade and colour imaginable; this useful and inexpensive material is much used for bridesmaids' dresses combined with lace and ribbon. A very pretty dress for a garden party was made with a round skirt of olive-green Surah silk, trimmed with a thick ruching of pinked-out silk in four colours, which had a very original effect; the front of the skirt was covered with lace flounces; the upper dress was of nun's veiling, a *châle* pattern of many colours on a cream ground; it was made with full paniers on the hips, fastened up with loops of ribbon and rosettes in four colours; a thick ruching to match the skirt was carried round the dress and across the bodice; of course it was only half the width when used for the bodice, especially on the throat and sleeves. The bonnet to be worn with this costume was quite a unique specimen of Parisian skill, but very difficult to describe without conveying to our readers an idea of ultra-gaudiness which did not exist. It was of olive-green very fine straw, trimmed with pale gold-coloured velvet, with violets, cornflowers, and laburnum in velvet; the subtle blending of the shades of colour was simply marvellous.

With a costume of cream-coloured Surah and lace was to be worn a very dainty bonnet of finely-drawn cream-coloured tulle of a very becoming shape, slightly pointed on the forehead, trimmed with lace delicately outlined in gold, with two large pins to match. A very stylish costume was made of stone-coloured Indian silk, with a design of green figs and leaves; the dress was caught back with bows and ends of ribbon, to show a petticoat of green and stone shot silk, with a thick *ruche* round the hem. A small cape was fastened on the left shoulder with a bow and loops of ribbon; hat of stone-coloured fine straw, lined with dark green velvet, trimmed with a wide band of velvet, on which were a narrow band of straw and a bunch of green figs and foliage. Although flowers are very fashionable, especially for bonnets, hats, when large, are trimmed with a profusion of ostrich feathers. A hat for a brunette was made of fawn-coloured straw and velvet, with very long plumes of the same colour on the outside and under the brim, one curling coquettishly under the chin, like a feather ruff. It is fashionable to trim hats and bonnets, as well as ball dresses, with the blossom and the fruit, exactly imitated *après Nature*; for example, peach blossom and fruit, chestnut blossom, and the fruit breaking through the green shell, plums, apricots, grapes, &c.

Fine cambric costumes trimmed with very open-work embroidery for flounces and insertion, lined with a colour, are again in favour, and look very cool and pretty for picnics and garden parties.

Sunshades are a very serious expense nowadays. To be really in the fashion, every costume should have a sunshade to match it in material and colour; the handles are of the most elaborate and costly description. For useful morning wear, batiste or cotton costumes, with sunshades and fans to match, are now sold at extremely moderate prices, and are most convenient for taking out of town, as, if not already made up, they are cut out and planned. Some of the costumes prepared for grand balls and State festivals, sent from Paris, are very rich combinations of white and gold. By the way, weddings in the evening are very fashionable in Paris, and certainly the toilettes and their wearers look much better under the influence of the electric light than under the searching rays of the sun. Pearl or cream white satins are hand-worked in small golden butterflies hovering over flowers; on pale blue, pink, or green, the embroidery is of silver, sometimes a few seed pearls are introduced.

Another elegant mode of ornamenting silk or satin is by hand painting, bouquets of flowers, or, more eccentric, a flight of swallows, across the *tablier*. A dress made for Ascot Races was of cream-yellow satin. On the *tablier* was a raised trellis work of silver thread, with roses apparently climbing up it; the upper dress was of a darker shade of yellow, brocaded with white roses, and trimmed with Venetian lace. The bonnet was of fine drawn cream-yellow tulle, with lace, and a bouquet of roses. Another costume was made of rich black satin, trimmed with gold braid and black Chantilly lace; the upper dress was of black and gold brocade. A very elegant costume was of pearl-grey brocaded satin, trimmed with grey plush and ostrich feathers of shaded grey. The favourite colours and mixtures for the season are salmon-pink and bronze-green; browns of many shades, and yellow or cream; white and old gold, electric blue, moonlight blue, sea-green, and *tulle* green. The shades of strawberry have nearly had their day, and are almost superseded by a delicate shade of rose-pink. Yellow, from the deepest orange to the palest lemon shade, was the popular colour of last month, but is on the decline, as it has become so general.

Visites have replaced the large mantles and paletots of the Spring season, either made of *broché* satin and lace insertion, or *broché* gauze lined with a colour. Black lace mantillas are much worn. Young people wear small capes fastened on the left shoulder with a bow and long ends; they are either made of the same material as the dress, or of frillings and ruchings of lace. The open-work embroidery on lawn is very much used for trimming sateen, batiste, and *foulard* costumes, which look pretty trimmed thus: Over a pink or blue *foulard* petticoat are three or five flounces; on each of the flounces are bows and loops of ribbon, the bodice and small paniers are of blue *foulard*, with bluebells and fern scattered over it; a very stylish *fichu* of lawn embroidery draped across the bust, white straw wide-brimmed hat, lined with blue velvet and trimmed with field flowers.

Those of our readers who by choice or necessity take their holidays before the close of the London season will be glad to hear of a dress which will serve for the day or travelling, and in five or ten minutes be converted into a stylish dinner dress. The lady who has invented it deserves the thanks, not only of her own, but of the opposite sex, as the whole of the properties needful for the metamorphosis are contained in a box ten inches square. The dress which we saw was of prune-coloured fine Indian cashmere, with a gracefully-draped tunic, made with a long point on one side and caught up on the left hip with a bow of ribbon and ends; the underskirt was made with kiltings. For dinner a fall of deep lace is buttoned all round the hem of the tunic, the kilted skirt, which is buttoned on, is replaced by a brocaded silk, the long sleeves are turned back above the elbows, and a double ruffle of lace and silk is buttoned on. A pretty lace and ribbon *fichu*, and a spray of

real or artificial flowers completes this rapid toilette, which requires to be very neatly made, and the buttons and button-holes put sufficiently close together not to gape. The lace must be gathered on a muslin band. If the tunic be made of bottle green, dark blue, or brown, the petticoat and trimmings for the *table d'hôte* may be of cream, pink, or blue, but it must be of some figured design, if not brocaded, as only a lace frill under the battlemented hem is admitted in so limited a space.

We saw several very pretty tea-gowns, in white or cream-colour, profusely trimmed with lace and insertion; one for a chilly day was made of olive-green and cream satin with an upper dress and train of cream-coloured Surah, on which was a bold design of crimson cactus; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbons of two colours. A black satin tea-gown was trimmed with a very handsome embroidery in mauve flowers and green foliage.

A new pillow lace, called the Vandyke guipure, is very much in vogue this season. It is copied from the designs seen in the pictures of the Old Masters; it is of *crêpe* coloured thread, the pattern being outlined either by white silk or gold thread; shoulder capes, *fichus*, in a variety of designs, collars, and cuffs are made of this lace. Talking of collars, we were shown a great and decidedly costly Medicis collar from Paris, intended to be worn either over a dress or mantle; it was made of gold and bronze beads and *passementerie*; the effect was very rich.



SCOTLAND.—The backwardness of the season is remarkable, and the recent sunshine has in the North been attended by very cold winds, to a large extent neutralising the effects for good. The turnip braid has been much benefited by the showers which have fallen, but the fields are not of much promise. Grazing stock are selling very dear, and good store sheep are never known to have realised higher rates than they are fetching to-day. The Edinburgh Agricultural Association have just issued their prospectus, or, as they prefer to call it, the schedule, of the annual show to be held at Warrender Park, Edinburgh, on the 27th and 28th of this month. Six classes are provided for shorthorns, but the prizes are of a small monetary value. The Ayrshires have eight classes. Of sheep classes the Leicester Cheviots and Blackfaces make up a dozen, and the Shropshires and Halfbreds have three each. Last week the steamship *Quebec* sailed from Liverpool, having on board 200 Polled Angus and Galloway cattle for Canada. They are considered one of the finest selections ever exported.

CATTLE.—The Lewes Fat Stock Show subscribers have been discussing why all sheep should not be shown untrimmed. We wish bigger agricultural gatherings would discuss the same question.—The Shorthorn Dairy Company have just declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on their preference and 4 per cent. on their ordinary shares.—Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in Forfarshire, and pleuro-pneumonia is holding its ground in Yorkshire with a very unpleasant tenacity.—Mr. Chaplin has postponed till the 15th of this month his motion with respect to contagious diseases imported amongst live stock. On that day he will ask the House of Commons to declare that further restrictions are necessary on the movement of cattle at home, and especially upon the importation of animals from foreign countries, with a view to the permanent stamping out of the foot-and-mouth and other diseases.

A NEW FACTOR.—If the soldier teaches us geography, the legislator occasionally introduces us to quite new factors in our social economy. At one time we had the ten-pound householder, at another the peasant proprietor; the School Board introduced us to the "wastrel"; and tenant farmer candidates were heard speaking of certain mysterious "agisters." Now we have a new factor, spoken of with hushed voice by Liberal and Conservative alike. This is the "sitting tenant." The new Government Compensation Bill looks forward to the time when sooner or later he shall change his holding, and says *then* is the time for compensation to be adjusted. But Mr. Howard, and other agrarian socialists, are sorely hurt at a Liberal Government so much as venturing to entertain such an idea. According to their view the sitting tenant is simply a modern revival of the ancient *Thesauri*, "sedet, æternumque sedebit." His interest is "concurrent," say they, and the postponement brought about by the Bill is indeed a postponement to the Greek Kalends. This is a serious argument—until we remember that farms are changing hands daily, and yearly tenancies are still the rule.

THE HORSE SHOW AT ISLINGTON has been remarkable for an excellent exhibit of hunters of all classes. There were thirty entries in the weight-carrying class, and the competition was so close that it was not till after a very lengthy discussion that the judges were able to award the first prize to Colonel Greenall's "May Fly," and the second prize to Mr. A. J. Brown's "Harvester." The competition in the second and third classes were almost equally severe. Altogether the Show has been a decided success.

MR. JENKINS, the able and learned Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, is an authority on all rural matters, otherwise we certainly should hardly be disposed to accept, without challenge, his statement that poultry-keeping is neither more general nor more extensive in France than in England. Poultry keeping in England, he thinks, should be extended; for, even if it did not pay direct profit—which it does—it would certainly be of indirect profit by the great gain to the soil brought about by running a number of poultry on inferior lands. As regards the French statistics, they show that there are 43,000,000 fowls in the country, that the average number of eggs laid yearly is 91, and that while the North, often supposed to be the fowl-keeping part *par excellence*, only shows 62 eggs per annum, the South shows 133; a strong suggestion as to the extreme value of dry weather and continued heat. The total French production of fowls' eggs is 3,913,000,000 per annum, worth about 25,000,000*l.* This considerable revenue it is certainly within the power of English farmers to emulate, and even to surpass, and though the keep in food, shelter, and care may run away with most of the money, still a nett profit of only 5,000,000*l.* per annum—that is certainly a minimum figure—is by no means to be despised. The number of fowls kept in England is not known, but the best authorities agree that it is considerably under one to the acre.—In Denmark, which in climate more nearly approximates to our Northern counties than does France, the average number of eggs a year appears to be about 80, or say 12 per cent. less than in France. But as low a return as 50 a year should probably leave a profit.

PARTRIDGES.—At Seldon, near Croydon, a covey of young partridges was seen on the 19th of May, and young pheasants have also been noted on the same estate. This is early for both birds even in a southern county, and on a protected estate. A note from a correspondent may be worth giving while we are on the subject of game. "At this time of year," he says, "many partridge eggs are destroyed, being mown over and neglected. It may interest some game preservers to know that if they have eggs hatched under hens, and as soon as the birds appear if they are taken and put

down to another young covey, the old birds will take the new comers as if they were their own. This I have practised frequently."

GOLDFINCHES have recently been the subject of an interesting discussion. What, in a perfectly wild state, is the colour of their legs? When kept in confinement their legs are fresh-coloured or pale, but several correspondents allege that they get this light colour gradually, being perceptibly darker when acquired than when they have been a year in a cage. The same thing is stated concerning linnets by another correspondent, and a careful observer of country life informs us that in a wild state he certainly has never seen either a goldfinch or a linnet with flesh or white-coloured legs.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—Angus Cameron, keeper, Urrard, Pitlochrie, succeeded last week in capturing a fine specimen of a golden eagle, weighing 12 lbs., and measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings.—Loch Ard is being replenished with trout fry at the rate of 25,000 a year. Many of those put in last year have been seen to be quite lively this season, and to have grown considerably. This is of course encouraging to the trout preservers who are replenishing the lake.—Ireland has produced a pig weighing 558 lb., or as much as four ordinary men. Breeder, Mr. Milvain; farm, Cardryne; town, Kirkmaiden. Admirers of colossal cucumbers and gigantic gooseberries, please note.—A horse suffering from mange and loss of hair was recently sold at Halifax apparently in very fair condition, but on its being brushed and curry-combed large patches of artificial fur came off! These had been stuck on the bare places by the ingenious vendor, who made a sovereign for the transaction, as he obtained 170 shillings for the horse, and on action brought, judgment was that the horse be returned, and the vendor, receiving him should pay back 150 shillings to the purchaser.



MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND CO.—The sentiment and words of "Two Hands," by Harriett P. Spofford, are very pleasing; the music by W. T. Hoeck is not equal in merit to them.—A showy march, "Aux Armes," by Giacomo Ferraris, has been arranged for the organ by Dr. Westbrook. It will prove suitable for a secular festival to play the people in or out.—George F. West has arranged in a moderately easy form as duets for the pianoforte, "Marcia Alla Turca," from Beethoven's *Ruins of Athens*, and "The Bridal March," from Wagner's *Lohengrin*. We have heard better arrangements of this latter popular melody, which is not in the adaptor's most successful style.—Very much better is his arrangement of a selection from Herve's *Chilperic* as a solo for the pianoforte.—Two pretty and not difficult pieces for the drawing-room are respectively, "Octavia," by Etienne Claudet, and "Le Timbre d'Argent," by Giacomo Ferraris.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"England, Tough and True," is a national song, of a boastful type, written and composed by Harry C. Hiller. We much prefer his "Slumberland Glen," a very melodious and graceful serenade for a light tenor voice (Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co.).—For a high baritone are two sentimental songs, which will please in the drawing-room; music by H. Druett; the poetry for the one, "Farewell," is supplied by "Vita;" for the other, Byron's beautiful poem, "When We Two Parted," which makes a pathetic sequel to the above (Alfred Hayes).—Very healthy sentiments are expressed in "Life's True Motto," written and composed by Frank Farmer.—"Andante Cantabile," for the organ, by Edward Dearle, Mus. Doc. Cantab., will prove a useful addition to the organist's *répertoire* (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).—Pathetic words by G. J. Whyte Melville, wedded to a pleasing melody by E. M. Michell, are combined in a song for a mezzo-soprano, entitled "Soul Music;" compass, from D below the lines to the octave above (Messrs. Reid Brothers).—Of the same type as the above is a sad song, with a happy ending, "Sitting Alone in the Twilight," written and composed by Carlton Glen (Messrs. J. M'Dowell and Co.).—A song, which will take foremost rank amongst its fellows, is "Scarlet Poppies," the poetry by Oliver Brand, music by P. Von Tugginer; it is published in three keys (Messrs. Shepherd and Kilner).—A hearty welcome will be given by the "lads of coaly Tyne" to a song, written and composed by J. Gompertz Montefiore, entitled "Here's a Health to the Collier," which speaks in laudatory terms of the underground worker; the tune is easily learnt, and chorused *ad libitum* (William H. Ross).—"Memories," written and composed by Manfred P. Bale, will touch a tender chord in many a heart; the words are better than the music (S. Clark).—Like most sequels, "The British Patrol March," by George Asch, is very far inferior to its model, "The Turkish Patrol," which possessed the charm of novelty; where the latter is unknown, the former will be liked, with its gradual approach, march past, and disappearance (Messrs. Riviere and Hawkes).—Of three compositions by V. H. Zavertal, "Elegie," in memory of Wagner, is by far the most to be commended; it is really a charming pianoforte piece. "Yours for Ever Polka" and "Dream Whispers Waltz" are of a very ordinary type (David Swan).—Two specimens of dance music by Cameron Brock, "Moonbeam Waltz" and "Chromotrope Polka," show that his talents do not lie in that direction. We advise him to try again, and probably he will find some more original ideas stored away in his mind (Messrs. S. Sprague and Co.).

#### TO A FICKLE FRIEND

Do you remember, one fair summer day,  
When on a cliff which overlooked the bay,  
We stood together? And about our feet  
The tangled grasses clustered wildly sweet.  
And bright amidst them gleamed the coral bell  
Of the sad flower of change—the pimpernel.  
I culled the blossom without e'en a sigh,  
Lightly I passed its silent warning by.  
I did not dream of any change in you  
My cherished type of all the leal and true—  
But, ah! my little flower prophetic proved—  
Forgotten is the friend whom once you loved.

The summer sun is shining as of yore,  
The waveslets lap upon the pebbly shore.  
Alone I seek the well-remembered place,  
And turn with longing eyes and eager face  
Toward the path which you were wont to tread  
In the sweet days gone by. Just overhead  
A seagull flaps its wings, and far below  
The ocean flings its foam-wreaths pure as snow.  
The low winds murmur, and about my feet,  
The tangled grasses cluster wildly sweet.  
But, oh! my friend, where once amidst them grew  
The pimpernel, a flower of azure hue,  
Lifts its sweet face to the unclouded sky,  
And breathes of love and truth and constancy.  
Then heed its message from this sacred spot—  
It wafts to you a prayer—Forget-me-not.

C. G.



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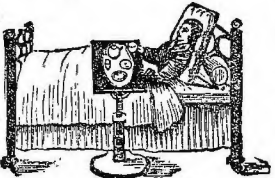
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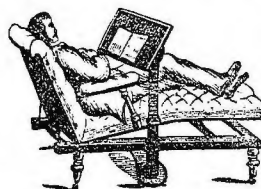
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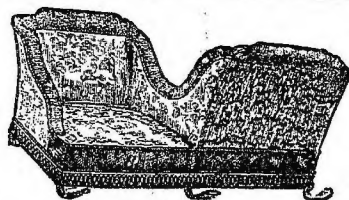
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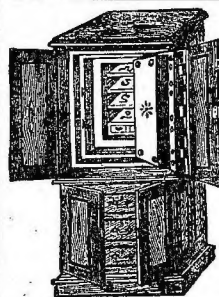
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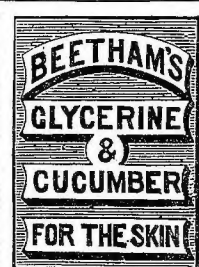
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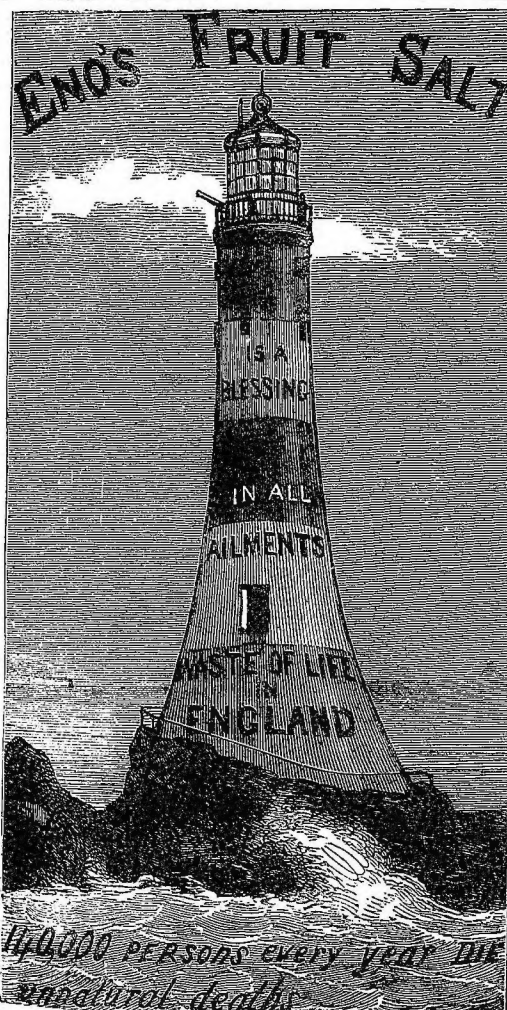


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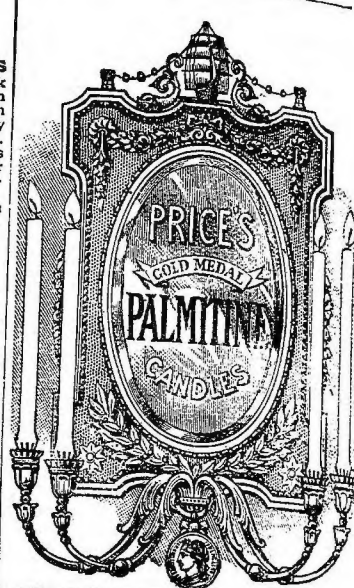
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